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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2485

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15 September 1981

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No. 2485

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**OAU TO SEEK EXPULSION OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM UN**

AB271648 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] London, Aug 27 (AFP)—Members of the Organization of African Unity will seek the total expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations for its policy towards Namibia and military incursion in Angola, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said here today.

Mr Ouko made his remarks while here at the head of an OAU delegation touring the five countries of the Western contact group on Namibia—Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and Canada—in hopes of speeding the African territory accession to independence.

The Kenyan, also president of the OAU Minister's Council, told a news conference here that the contact group had better step up its pressure on Pretoria to accept United Nations decisions on Namibia or the situation in Western [as received] Africa would become explosive.

He said expulsion of South Africa from the world body was justified because it is continuing to break all these U.N. principles including non-aggression against another state and respect for national integrity.

Mr Ouko, who had lengthy talks today with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, said London was still against the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa. He said he respected the position, but no price will be too big for Africa to pay for the freedom of Namibia.

The OAU delegation, composed of Mr Ouko, the foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Rwanda and the Algerian ambassador to Ethiopia, has been to Bonn, Paris and London and will leave today for Ottawa and then Washington.

CSO: 4700/416

NORTHERN CORRIDOR SYSTEM ACCORD IS TO BE SIGNED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 14 Aug 81 p 19

/Text/

ACCORDS meant to improve links between member states of the Northern Corridor System (NCS) were expected to be ratified by delegation heads in Mombasa, late Wednesday night.

The NCS states which include Zaire, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan, and Kenya have been holding a conference since last week.

Recommendations include the improvement of rail transport from Mombasa via Kampala to Bujumbura. Delegates have also resolved to give priority to the improvement of roads links between Mombasa to Bujumbura.

The conference also recommended the building of a rail system from Kampala to Bujumbura.

The Mbaraki wharf at Kilindi was endorsed for financing through the European Economic Community in preference of the European Investment Bank.

The conference also suggested to member states to define transportation programmes needing EEC aid.

A Ministry of Transport and Communications senior official Mr. P. S. Kihara, who has been chairing the meeting told the delegates that most of the resolutions reached were encouraging and would solve many problems. It is understood that

the resolutions would be endorsed by transport ministers of the respective members states.

Earlier the conference resolved to have common border check-points for joint use by custom officials of bordering nations. They observed that such a move would reduce inter-state smuggling.

The construction of the joint check points would be financed by the EEC and would speed up delivery of transit goods.

On problems of coffee transportation and marketing, the delegates said this aspect was unique to Uganda. They suggested to the Ugandan delegation to look for a solution together with the coffee marketing boards of the neighbouring countries.

CSO: 4700/432

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**RUSSIANS WELCOME IN ANGOLA**--Nairobi, 4 Sep (AFP)--The current chairman of the OAU, Daniel Arap Moi, today expressed concern about South Africa's intervention in Angola. Angola, he said, is a sovereign state and has the right to call on any friendly country for help in case of need. If the Russians are invited to fight by the side of the freedom fighters (the SWAPO guerrillas) in order to win independence for Namibia and create a better atmosphere for the Namibian people, they will be welcome, he continued. In a broadcast to the nation over Kenyan Radio on his return to Nairobi after a 4-day visit to France, during which he addressed the UN Conference on less developed countries, Mr Moi stated that Namibia must be free before anything else. The Kenyan head of state also called on the South Africans to uproot apartheid, which he said is a disease, and to facilitate the independence of the Namibian people. [Text] [AB041024 Paris AFP in French 1002 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/356



## BRIEFS

COMMENTS ON DACKO'S FALL--Cotonou, 2 Sep (AFP)--In a commentary headlined "In Politics, Appetite Has Its Limits," the government-owned Benin Press Agency has written on the political events in the CAR. It says that Mr David Dacko went the way he came: at gunpoint. According to the Benin Press Agency, his withdrawal was expected several months ago, following the presidential elections in March, which he narrowly won and which brought this unpopular man to power. He was imposed by force by a policy which itself failed. Since that time, the agency continues, Mr David Dacko had no other way out than to hand over power to the most organized force in the country--as is the case in Africa now--which is the army. The Benin Press Agency concludes by saying that by quietly handing over power to General Kolingba, Mr Dacko proved that he understood. He has therefore saved his country from an unnecessary bloodbath. [Text] [AB022112 Paris AFP in French 1439 GMT 2 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/357

## CLOUD HANGS OVER NATION'S FUTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

AS Botswana this month celebrates its 15th independence anniversary, many Batswana will take comfort in the many outstanding achievements, though a cloud hangs over the country's future as the unresolved problem of Namibia takes a new turn.

It has been a hard, long 15 years for the landlocked, desert country of about 820 000. For, at independence from Britain in September 1966, there was virtually nothing one would have called an infrastructure for development.

But with the pragmatic and wise counsel of the late father-leader, Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana successfully weathered the storms on the way. This despite the fact that it lay between regimes of South Africa and Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

Much of the credit for the country's development must go to Sir Seretse and his dedicated men who carefully steered Botswana through the crucial times of the post-independence era, especially during the protracted fight for Zimbabwe.

Much has been achieved over the past 15 years, including:

- The opening of diamond and other mines.
- The establishment of the Botswana defence force.
- The creation of the country's first university.
- The launching of a radio station, the country's first newspaper and agency.
- The daunting task of maintaining Rhodesia's thousands of refugees.

Now, as Botswana enters its 16th year of "uhuru", the record of success seems clouded with uncertainties as the liberation war in Namibia and South Africa intensifies.

It is this that mostly worries Dr Quett Masire, the new leader, who is fully aware that however carefully one treads the path of southern African politics, the war in neighbouring countries will eventually involve his land.

Already there are about 1 000 refugees in the country, most of them having fled the oppressive policies of South Africa, and a few from Namibia and Angola.

Now it may be just refugees, but as the liberation struggle escalates it may become increasingly difficult for Botswana to continue maintaining its moderate stance and not allowing guerillas to use the country as a springboard for attacks against the Pretoria regime.

Even if this were not to happen, Pretoria may still launch its "hot pursuit" raids into Botswana.

Gaborone is anxiously watching South Africa's military raids into Angola, and fears it's only a matter of time before the war spills across its borders.

But even the problem of refugees alone poses difficulties. Recently some of them were alleged to be getting themselves involved in crime, a situation which has led the Botswana minister of information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, to declare that Gaborone may have to review its policy of giving them sanctuary.

A top government official commented in Gaborone last week: "Some of these so-called refugees seem to be taking our hospitality too far. We never had any serious crimes such as murder in this country until they came."

"But this is not to say that they are involved, for it could be that some weapons were left in private hands when Zimbabwe became independent."

## A Voice in the Wilderness Aims for the World

But whatever happens, one thing is clear. Botswana must brace itself for more victims of apartheid who will continue to flood the country. As the struggle intensifies, so will the refugee numbers increase.

This thorny issue aside, President Masire must prepare for harder times as he tries to balance the country's huge foreign reserves and prosperity for a few on one hand against more jobs for the people and a more equitable system of income distribution.

This will mean decentralising the country's industries and developing the rural areas to slow down the influx to towns.

During my visit to Botswana last week there were no signs to suggest that Dr Masire's newly-found power was being threatened by the three existing opposition parties.

He is firmly in control of affairs and, if anything, his position can only become progressively stronger as Botswana approaches its sixth general election in 1984.

What is not clear are the intentions of Brigadier Ian Khama, eldest son of Sir Seretse. As Botswana's second-in-command of the defence forces, he seems to wield considerable influence.

A local Botswana journalist commented last week: "There are some people, perhaps mostly the Bamangwato (Sir Seretse's tribe), who still feel that Dr Masire is only a caretaker president, and that Brigadier Ian Khama is the natural leader."

So few countries in the Third World are endowed

with efficient mass communications media which reach out to the people, and even less so the vast 582 000 km<sup>2</sup> that make up Botswana with its scattered population of 820 000.

However, the country's Press came of age recently with the establishment of the Botswana Press Agency (BOPA), a move that set Botswana on the road to self-sufficiency in the news media.

It was a great step forward for a country that had to rely mostly on South African newspapers, which circulate in Gaborone, for information about other nations and itself.

Fifteen years after independence, Botswana still had one newspaper — a four-page tabloid, that scantily reached the estimated 35 percent of the country's literates.

The Daily News, published by the Government daily in both English and Setswana, has a combined circulation of 9 000 and is given free.

Radio Botswana, the major means of communication, has still to improve its reception for the Batswana living in the remote Kalahari desert and similar places.

There is a monthly magazine — Kutiwano (understanding) — which is also published by the Government.

But with the establishment of BOFA in February the situation will change dramatically. The agency will not only report on local news for the Batswana, but will give the outside world the "other side" of the story

about the country, as seen by local journalists.

Mr Paul Rantao, the young Motswana former editor of the state-run Daily News, and now one of the three key people overseeing the operations of BOPA, says the agency will, like Ziana, act as a clearing house for all local and foreign news.

The agency, which already subscribes to the British wire service, Reuter, will seek closer links with African news organisations, including Ziana, in line with the creation of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA).

The other brains behind BOPA are Mrs Melda Mathe, director of information and Botswana's former High Commissioner to Brussels, and a Malawian, Mr Al Osman, training officer in the department of information and broadcasting since 1976. He is now chief officer for BOPA.

"These two people were the driving forces behind the successes that we have made. They worked hard and their efforts are now paying off," says Mr Rantao, a journalism graduate of the University of Nairobi, who also holds a degree from America.

Now BOPA's principal officer, he says he expects the agency to be fully operational by 1982, although it is faced with a shortage of skilled journalists.

The agency, however, expects a UNESCO expert soon who will advise on various technical aspects and firmly put BOPA on the international news map.

PRESIDENT ON NEED FOR UNITY

EA282159 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 0859 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Speech by President Daniel Moi at Mombasa Agricultural Show 28 August--live]

[Excerpts] I want to add that when I resolved to ban all tribal organizations I did not do so lightly. I had in mind the unity of all the citizens of Kenya. Our unity is our shield, without seeking tribalism. That is to say that such groups as Gema, Akamba Union, Kalenjin Union, Abaluhya Association and Eken Mijikenda and all others, I meant all of these when I asserted that I did not want to hear of tribal groups. Nor can any leader separate himself, claiming to be the protagonist of this or that tribe. If you are the leader of a district, then it will be through the ruling party, Kanu. There is no other way. You can be the Kanu spokesman in your district.

You can only be a district spokesman if you are a leader of substance in the district. So I address you leaders by saying that there are many problems in this world today. Let us not seek many paths to leadership. Leadership is available and the citizens are the only judges of whether the leaders are doing right or wrong.

At this moment, leaders, I speak the truth even if the truth is unpalatable. [Applause] Say the truth and it will uplift you. If you want to be a troublemaker or a loudmouth then you will not get very far because the people desire progress. Therefore I tell all leaders to have unity uppermost in their minds and that we lead the people knowing that Kenya is one and the people are united.

What I have just said is of paramount importance and must be taken accordingly, as I said 2 or 3 years ago. Regardless of our stand or ethnicity we are all part of Kenya. It has also become important to realize that Kenya is also a part of the world.

Therefore we are all members of one world community which can continue to exist by agreeing to have one aim and by cooperating in a voluntary spirit.

CSO: 4749/19

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH CHADIAN MINISTER

EA271622 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The current chairman of the OAU, his excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today at State House, Nairobi, received and held talks with the special envoy of President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad. The envoy, Mr (Facho Balan), who is the Chadian minister for works, briefed President Moi of his country's stand on the last June Nairobi OAU resolution on Chad which spelled out the immediate need for a lasting peaceful solution to the Chadian internal problem.

The chadian envoy said that Chad had accepted the OAU resolution and pleaded for immediate implementation of the conditions which, he said, would bring about the reconstruction of his country's economy. President Moi praised the current administration in Chad for accepting the OAU resolution and appealed to African states to assist Chad in her fervent desire to realize peace and stability which will bring eventual happiness to the people of the area.

The president pointed out that among the issues covered in the resolution were the drafting of an OAU pan-African peace-keeping force to replace foreign troops currently in the territory, the need for the international community to assist Chad in the reconstruction of essential services and an immediate step toward holding national and democratic elections for the formation of a representative government. President Moi said the OAU secretariat was in the process of writing letters to various African states requesting them to send troops to Chad to form the pan-African peace-keeping force. The pan-African peace-keeping force will also be charged with the responsibility of training a national military force for Chad, the president said.

The meeting was also attended by ministers of state in the president's office, Mr G. G. Kariuki and Mr Nicholas Biwott, an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Ezekiel Mweu, the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Joe Muchemi and other government officials.

CSO: 4700/415



## MADAGASCAR

### BRIEFS

AID AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--Antananarivo, 27 Aug (AFP)--Rakotovao Razakaboana, Malagasy finance and planning minister, and Claude Lechiguero, chief of mission of the French Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), signed three loan agreements yesterday. The three agreements amount to 540 million Malagasy francs (FR 10.8 million). This FAC aid will contribute to the development of cotton production in Madagascar, through the improvement of rural feeder roads, the establishment of a professional training center and a pilot sawmill for the exploitation of pine wood as well as the improvement of public health by providing drugs. These new loan agreements which follow the meeting of the French-Malagasy joint commission in Antananarivo last October, bring to 895 million Malagasy francs (FR 17.9 million) the total amount of the FAC nonrepayable commitments in Madagascar for 1981. [Text]  
[AB272229 Paris AFP in French 1745 GMT 27 Aug 81]

CSO: 4719/358

MEANS PROPOSED TO ESCAPE IMPERIALIST ECONOMIC DOMINATION

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by D.S. Bruno: "Prices of Raw Materials: Weapons in the Economic War"]

[Excerpts] While Reagan is busy theatrically flinging around the role of the United States as defender of Western civilization, and multiplies the appeals to a crusade against communism, imperialism is launching its genuine "nuclear weapons": total all-around economic war against the small nations and especially the micro-powers that are part of the Third World.

Only this can be the true explanation for the scandalous drops registered in the prices of such products as oil, coffee, molasses and sisal on the international market, besides the veiled threats and the very concrete projects that U.S. imperialism is carrying out in the Middle East, such as, for instance, assistance to the Zionists, or in Africa with the work of the Pretoria racists.

Indeed, the Pentagon's scurrilous operations should not prevent us from noticing a much more dangerous activity that truly constitutes the most important goal of imperialism: economic domination of the weaker countries, beginning with the underdeveloped nations.

However, already developed countries such as, for instance, France, Japan or even Great Britain are also included in this goal. Reagan's pressure on Mitterrand to control certain elements of his government is certainly not accidental.

Washington's aggressiveness since Reagan took over the White House can only be carried out if it rests on the foundation of effective economic domination, so that submission by force can be complemented by the formation of docile governments that will accept this force. It is not possible for Reagan to directly threaten Mozambique with weapons, because, among other things, the OAU--despite the various options to development it has chosen--would not accept such a stance and would openly condemn it. However, if a number of governments were financially strapped and dependent on U.S. good will to survive, the OAU's position vis-a-vis military bestiality would be more tolerant.

And how is U.S. economic domination carried out? Through the direct domination of such puppet governments as Chile, and of Nazi or extreme-right allies directly supported by the U.S., like South Africa and Israel.

However, the guarantee for the worldwide expansion of imperialism, which presupposes the dominant position of one of its elements (in this case, the United States, as the strongest one) is the centralization of power and the control of financial capital at first, followed by the export of imperialism under the guise of investments. We are now in this second phase, indeed, at its highest point (perhaps already in decadence).

The exportation of these monetary funds is accompanied by the wholesale export of manufactured articles, especially those made by light industry.

We must not be taken in by the fact that an investment is not made directly by the United States, or that certain products do not bear the mark "Made in U.S.A." When a country has reached the imperialistic stage of the United States, its main sources of earnings are derived from companies that no longer have a national character. They can be likened to the tentacles of a monster, whose head cannot be seen but from where commands are issued, and to which the benefits gathered by the suckers will be returned. At this time, the strategy of economic violence is activating one of its processes: a drop in the prices of basic raw materials, in which are included all the results of human activity that have not been industrially processed.

Given the fact that the only (or almost only) goods the financially weaker countries can exchange are raw materials, since they lack the ability to process them themselves, these are subject to the decisions and prices established by the United States: after all, Americans are the biggest purchasers, either through U.S. companies or through Western or Japanese companies they directly control. And if agricultural or mining products are not very highly valued, industrial products are the most difficult to acquire or are sold through astronomically high loans which increase the degree of dependence of the dominated countries, to the point of sometimes paralyzing a certain nation to which imperialist support is cut off.

How can one find a way out of this impasse?

The most complete and efficient way is to progressively abandon the capitalist field and evade its economic strategy. The second solution is a search for alliances with the weaker links of the capitalist system which, at times, find themselves in opposition to the centers of domination (this is happening now with France and, to a certain extent, with Japan, the Scandinavian countries and others--this spectrum varies with day-to-day situations within imperialism), attempting to obtain from them the technological support needed by underdeveloped countries to attain a modicum of industrialization. Were this solution to be chosen exclusively, it would never lead to a complete escape from imperialist domination. A third solution, therefore, is the establishment of regional blocs with intertwining alliances on the basis of mutual interests, geo-political conditions and sectors of production of raw materials (for instance, the oil-producing countries), that would find the tools for a common struggle.

This last case is what lets us notice better that partial solutions not based on the definition of the problem in terms of a class struggle are like snakes that bite their own tails and devour themselves. In the struggle to upgrade their

raw material, the oil-producing countries imposed the price of their product, raising its value to the point of initially restricting the control exercised by the Western multinationals. But this did not last long and soon, the profits of the great economic powers rose astronomically. If, on the one hand, this aggravated the crisis within the capitalist countries, it also took a heavy toll from Third World countries and the working classes. Today, when the levels of consumption are remaining constant and profits must be maintained, producing countries must lower the price of their raw material if they wish to sell it without a loss. And who will suffer the most from this crisis in the last analysis? Certainly not the feudal lords of the Arab emirates and not the reigning bourgeoisie of Venezuela and of some African countries, which have their riches ensured in good U.S. and European banks.

CSO: 4728/122

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COOPERATION**—A cooperation agreement in the field of foreign trade will be signed between Mozambique and the USSR during the Maputo International Fair that will open its doors at the end of August. The agreement will be signed between the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union. A similar agreement was signed last year between our Chamber of Commerce and the GDR Chamber of Commerce. The president of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce stated that there are good prospects for cooperation with the Marseille, France, Chamber of Commerce and that the possibility of sending some Mozambican workers to that country for training is under study. The Mozambique Chamber of Commerce was established in March 1980 and has 80 members at present. One of its functions is to promote commercial relations with other countries, as well as to support the general interests of Mozambican enterprises both within the country and abroad. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 22 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/122



# CONSENSUS ON ELECTION IN TWO YEARS APPEARS TO BE EMERGING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

A new consensus seems to be emerging that an internationally-supervised election is on the cards for SWA within the next 18 months to two years.

Figures speculating on this include the West German Ambassador to the UN, Baron Rudi von Wechmar, the Director of the Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, and even the SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Certainly an unlikely lot.

We wish they were right, but somehow we have the feeling that they are wrong.

True, Mr Botha did say that an election was only possible provided that all went well and agreements were honoured.

He also pointed out that

there were still numerous obstacles.

The biggest obstacle of course, in our view, is that an election is impossible unless both Swapo and the DTA can be convinced simultaneously that they will win. Indeed, winning is precisely what suits them to understand as being a free and fair election and on this score they will bargain ad infinitum.

Besides, they are fully aware that they can exploit delays endlessly.

Swapo, for its part, knows only too well that the OAU, Eastern bloc and UN will not force it into an unenviable position; they have far too much to lose in the long term by doing so.

Equally, the DTA is well aware that the SA Govern-

ment is reluctant to hand over SWA to Swapo on a platter.

In the middle are the Reagan and Thatcher governments, trying to set up the rules and a time schedule for a fair election.

Their motives are honourable: to allow democracy to prevail, to ensure stability in Southern Africa and if possible keep the Reds out.

The problem is that these ends cannot necessarily be reconciled with the all-or-nothing desires of SWA's two major political groups.

The real issue therefore is not about cricket, it is about winners and losers, about survival and death.

And this is purely one dimension of the obstacles mentioned by Mr Botha.

# BLACK, BROWN REACTION TO THRUST INTO ANGOLA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Lehmann Sedi: "What the Black and Brown Man Feels About the Thrust Into Angola"]

[Text]

OFFICIAL reaction to follow-up operations in Angola by the South African Security Forces has been heard from all over the world.

But what does the Black and the Coloured man on the street feel about the issue and all its implications?

Yesterday the *Windhoek Advertiser* undertook a survey and found that there are widely conflicting views from members of the public.

The majority of the people the *Advertiser* spoke to feel that the operations could have serious consequences, while others were totally against the fact that SA had crossed Angola's border.

A certain percentage had no comment at all, while there was even an accusation from one that the media had misled the public on the whole issue.

● "We can definitely expect..." one young man said, using a word that cannot be printed.

"Everybody is proud of what is his and will always be ready to defend what is dear to him."

● "This was a calculated act

of aggression" was the terse comment from another adult.

● Yet another very young man commented "It is a horrible thing when a sovereign country is invaded by another country and that the invading country should have the audacity to dictate terms on which they are fighting the Angolan Army."

● A 24-year-old Coloured woman expressed her disappointment at what had happened and added "But I am helpless. There is nothing that I can change."

There were some people who were totally ignorant of any so-called "invasion" and who asked where the newspaper had obtained its information.

● "If South Africa protects the Namibian people, they should be condemned for invading Angola. If Angola retaliates, this may result in a fullscale war," was the angry comment from yet another.

● "No killing can be justified," was the comment from a middle-aged man, adding that no killing could be justified either by Swapo or South Africa.

"I have family in Angola and both guilty and innocent

are going to die. This is why I condemn their invasion."

● A elderly taxi-driver asked why South Africa resorted to this act.

"There is still a possibility of peaceful change and for this reason I cannot understand why.

Resolution 435 still stands and South Africa should rather agree to it."

● Another comment came from a youth who said "South Africa has proved beyond all doubt that she is not a peace-loving country".

● "It was inevitable. But I don't think that it will develop into a conventional war.

● "I am not aware of whether it was an invasion or hot pursuit," another said, and refused to comment.

● A 32-year-old man said "The South African invasion was forewarned. The public was told that the raids could escalate, but the pro-South African press misled the reading public.

"Now the reading public is faced with the harsh reality of war."

# MINISTERS' COUNCIL STUDIES PROVISION FOR NON-ETHNIC GROUP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by David Pieters: "12th Group Hoax To Be Dismantled"]

[Text]

**THE MINISTERS' Council is now taking another look at Proclamation AG 8 of 1980 with a view to its revision so that the non-ethnic Twelfth Population Group can finally be given legal substance.**

**This emerged last night at a meeting of the Namibian Educational Forum.**

Consistent public pressure during recent weeks has led to the discovery of a "technical flaw" in the Proclamation concerning the legal status of the Twelfth Population Group and it is one of the aspects likely to be changed in the foreseeable future.

At the meeting last night, Secretary for Finance, Dr Johan Jones corrected the guest speaker Dr Jan Spies, Editor of Die Republikein, on the question of a person's freedom of choice to be registered as a member of the controversial Twelfth Population Group.

The Windhoek Advertiser made it publicly known two weeks ago that no person resident in SWA can acquire reclassification of their ethnicity at will, after certain Whites had been refused

registration from their ethnic group classification into the 12th group by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower in terms of AG 8.

Dr Jones confessed last night that two weeks ago when he answered questions regarding the provisions for reclassification in terms of AG 8 as a guest speaker of the Namibian Educational Forum, he was still under the misapprehension that people in SWA could exercise a free choice in the matter.

"It is a technical fault in the law, as a result of what happened here that night," Dr Jones informed Dr Spies referring to the previous meeting of the Forum, that the matter is now being investigated by the Ministers' Council."

## A CHANGE

Dr Jones said that the content of AG 8 relating to the so-called 12th population group which is not mentioned by name in the proclamation but is defined indirectly as a residual category, "is one of the aspects in which there might come a change in AG 8 within the foreseeable future."

Dr Jones explained that he had consulted with the Central Government's legal staff and had discovered that what was originally intended by AG 8 with reference to the 12th group, was in fact not promulgated because of a "technical mistake" in the process of writing the law.

AG 8 had also originally been conceived by the person who wrote it as a law which

could be changed monthly or even weekly during the first few years after its promulgation, since all the implications of the said proclamation could not have been predicted.

#### CONFUSED

"In terms of the original concept of the proclamation, the present legal position is totally confused," Dr Jones said.

He referred to the fact that AG 8 was designed as a constitution while at the same time being a constitution during a transitional period of government.

He cautioned that there were groups in SWA who were not yet incorporated in the present constitutional system and sudden changes in AG 8 would also undermine certain groups' security expected from a constitution be it an interim one.

Both Dr Spies as well Dr Jones agreed that there were certain aspects of AG 8 which should apparently be changed. They did not specify.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, who is on the executive of the Forum, was responsible for evoking the impromptu exchange between the guest speaker and Dr Jones who attended last night as a member of audience.

Dr Spies delivered an address last night titled "Ethnicity: Politics or Culture?" and during question time, was at one stage strongly challenged by Dr Abrahams who said "ethnicity is being forced down our throats."

It was in response to this challenge that Dr Spies came to realise that AG 8 as it stood did not make any provision for reclassification at will.

"I am very pleased to hear from DTA sources that certain parts of AG 8 will be changed," said Dr Abrahams.

He continued: "I would like to challenge the Government to create the 12th group and then to see what happens. I can assure you that in 12 months most Namibians will reclassify themselves if given the legal right to do so."

CSO: 4700/406

# EDITOR IS SENTENCED FOR VIOLATING SECRETS ACT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

**WINDHOEK:** A Johannesburg newspaper sub-editor, Winston James Beaumont, 23, was on Friday granted bail of R5 000 in the Windhoek Regional Court after earlier being sentenced to three years imprisonment for contravening the Official Secrets Act.

The Magistrate, Mr A Bouwer, granted bail on condition that Beaumont, a sub-editor for the Star Newspaper, reports twice weekly to John Vorster Square Police Station in Johannesburg and surrender his passport to the State.

The State Prosecutor, Mr JJ Strydom, had requested bail of R5 000 on the grounds that he had information that Beaumont had intended fleeing the country if found guilty.

He said a person who had to remain unidentified for security reasons had overheard Beaumont say he would go to Britain or Botswana, where he had relatives.

The informant had also heard Beaumont say that he would contact a British military attache, who had a job for him.

In his judgment, Mr Bouwer said the Court could come to no other conclusion than that Beaumont had made extracts for personal use of call signals and radio frequencies from secret defence documents.

The extracts had been compactly folded and placed in a personal file, probably to make detection more difficult, Mr Bouwer said.

Evidence before the Court was that extracts of the documents were found in Beaumont's luggage last year, the day after he had completed a tour of military duty in the signal corps at the Gobabis Military Camp in eastern SWA.

Beaumont was employed in the radio room and for a brief spell operated the camp's telephone exchange.

Mr Bouwer said the officer in charge of the signal corps at the time had not yet achieved full officer status but that did not detract from his competency in terms of SADF standing orders to classify documents.

The officer had compiled a set of signal instructions for use during the first three months of last year. The signal instructions, which contained call signals and radio frequencies, were classified secret.

"The accused's own evidence made it clear that the

extracts (found in his luggage) were made from Signal Instruction 1 of 1980," Mr Bouwer said.

"As such, the document compiled by him (Beaumont) itself became a secret document, because it contained classified information."

Mr Bouwer rejected an explanation by Beaumont that he had made notes of radio equipment and call signals to hand to a superior officer for a planned military operation and that the note sheets later became mixed up with his personal correspondence without Beaumont's knowledge.

#### STRANGE

It is strange that the accused, according to his own evidence, worked on a correspondence course almost day and night, yet did not come across the (two note sheets) in his folder," the Magistrate said.

One of the note sheets was soiled which gave the appearance that it had been handled often. Both sheets had been carefully folded.

"It appears unlikely; that documents so meticulously folded can find their way into the accused's personal file the way he said they did," Mr

Bouwer said.

"The accused struck the Court as an intelligent man and it is strange that he was so evasive when asked whether the provisions of the Official Secrets Act had been drawn to his attention in 1979."

One of the documents, a neater and more complete version of the other, had a name roughly encircled in pencil.

"Why was it necessary to circle the name if (or not) was intended to be a neater copy for handing to the superior officer?" the Magistrate asked.

The only inference to be drawn from the evidence was that Beaumont had not made notes for a senior officer, but for himself.

#### OBVIOUS LIES

"The improbabilities, contradictions and obvious lies in the accused's evidence, render the accused's evidence unacceptable," Mr Bouwer said.

He found Beaumont guilty as charged.

After a brief adjournment, Beaumont admitted he had received a suspended sentence in 1979 after being convicted of a similar offence. The sentence of three years had been suspended for five years. — Sapa



NEGLECTED GERMAN COMMUNITY MAY BREAK WITH DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Obviously the SA Government doesn't care a hoot (or isn't prepared to interfere), but whatever, SWA's constitutional powers are still in its hands and it can do something.

Some will say that the RP acting on behalf of the DTA has done much to attain equal status for German. We contest that. Our contention is that the RP and the DTA have done something, but by and large are dragging their feet.

The consequences could of course still become serious for the RP and the DTA.

The other area that is extremely touchy in IG-DTA relations is the pace of change in SWA.

Once the new dispensation was mooted and shortly after accepted by most Germans, the German community became extremely enthusiastic about it. Perhaps because they felt culturally suppressed for so long. The Germans however are now getting impatient because the

goods are not being delivered fast enough; hence the growing uneasiness with both the DTA and the SA Government.

The demands by delegates at the IG congress to break away from the DTA on this score were both considerable and significant and cannot be ignored.

Indeed, these strains can be expected to continue, and will probably intensify.

The DTA in turn cannot afford to alienate itself from the German rank and file and will certainly have to review the matter very seriously.

The Germans may not be strong in numbers when the entire DTA is considered, but they are strong in spirit and resources.

The IG has given the DTA a chance for another year; let's hope that the DTA in turn will come up to scratch and not seek scapegoats along the way.

Unfortunately, that is too often the strategy.

OFFICIAL SA SILENCE ON ANGOLA RAID IS LAMENTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Never let it be said that SWA Territory Force Chief, General Charles Lloyd, never warned the public about the latest developments: exactly a fortnight ago he was reported in this newspaper as having said that the Security Forces in SWA were preparing for an intensification of the military conflict in the war zone.

Not only did he tell that to the local press; he also told it to a large number of visiting correspondents.

Going by General Lloyd's statement a fortnight ago, the latest reported drive into Angola has three purposes:

- Hot pursuit;
- The smashing of Swapo bases;

- And the destruction of the Sam 3 and Sam 6 radar system.

The great danger of the conflict is that it is no longer one between SA and Swapo; it is fast developing into a battle between North and South, East and West.

This newspaper thus again endorses the view that it is imperative that the Reagan initiative on SWA succeeds in the near future, in spite of the doubts that we have expressed about its likely success.

Having pointed out General Lloyd's warning, we are nevertheless disappointed that the SA Government has played such a low profile on the matter during the past 24 hours.

We would have hoped to

have at least heard something from the PM Mr Piet Botha during his key address to the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon, and failing that, to have received a statement from either the Minister of Defence or Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To say that this would have been of help to Swapo or the MPLA is nonsense; news of the SADF's alleged drive into Angola constitutes banner headlines throughout the world.

If anything, that sort of silence enhances SA's image as the polecat of the world and certainly the aggressor in this instance.

We would have thought that the propaganda battering that SA is presently taking over the Cape squatters is more than enough!

PROFESSOR PROJECTS TRANSKEI-LIKE INDEPENDENT SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG: SWA may be headed for a Transkei-style independence, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Transkei, who has written publications on SWA said yesterday.

Addressing the conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, Professor Thomas said it was reasonable to expect the DTA Government to push hard for Transkei-style independence.

"This would not receive international recognition except from South Africa and other independent homelands such as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and, shortly, Ciskei.

"It would also mean the continuation of the present war against Swapo and would mean the deterioration of relationships with Botswana," he added.

Professor Thomas said such a government would eventually seek the test of an open election.

Economic prospects for such a government were gloomy. Without international recognition, it would remain dependent on South African aid and could expect nothing from Western countries.

"But should this interim government evolve into internationally-recognised independence under a moderate government, the improvement of foreign relations would be far-reaching," he said.

As a Transkei-type country, SWA had the advantages of a better infrastructure and more skilled labour as well as a more diversified economic structure.

On the other hand it had the disadvantages of a "war of liberation" on its northern border.

He said it was also subject to international pressure, while the majority of Whites had not accepted non-racialism which had been accepted in the other homelands.

He said the potential made SWA superior to other homelands and should help the country move to genuine non-racialism.

"If such progress is fast enough, the support given by the Western countries to Resolution 435 may actually soften and war activities in the north may also decelerate.

"Most important of all, however, it may be easier all over the country to mobilise political support for a genuinely multi-racial and politically-moderate reform government," he said. — Sapa

BRIEFS

**ELECTION BY 1982--**The internal parties of SWA should prepare themselves for an election under international supervision within the near future--possibly even before the end of 1982. This was the opinion expressed by Dr Erich Leistner, Director of the Africa Institute, when he delivered a lecture at the congress of the Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Sudwester in Windhoek last week. At this stage, he said, South Africa was doing everything in its power to defeat SWAPO before such an election and to promote important socio-economic and political development in the Territory. If SWAPO did emerge as the victor of such an international election, it would have to be accepted and future relations between SWA and SA would depend on whether SA's interests were being threatened. Although the result of the 1978 elections had made people feel optimistic about the strength of the democratic parties, Dr Leistner pointed out that Robert Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe last year should drive home the possibility of a SWAPO victory. Referring to a colleague's opinion (Mr Andre du Pisahl), he said that SWAPO's chances to win an international election were better in fact than the DTA's because: SWAPO is clearly identified with emotional aims such as colonisation and independence. Traditionally SWAPO enjoys greater support from the largest ethnic group, being the Owambos and SWAPO has greater support because of the neocolonial stigma attached to the DTA. /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 81 p 3/

**OVER-REACTION EXPECTED--**Windhoek--SWA was used to foreign over-reaction when strikes against terrorists were undertaken, a member of the Constitutional and Security Committee of the Territory's ruling Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa, said in Windhoek this week. The response to the step taken by the Security Forces in Angola came as no surprise, Dr Africa said in an interview with the SWABC. "In the light of the support offered SWAPO by African states, nobody can blame the Security Forces for their action," he said. /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 81 p 2/

**'DIVIDE AND RULE' SITUATION--**The Mbanderu Council of Chief Nguvauva II is to approach the South African Prime Minister to discuss what it calls "the wilful assault of the rights of its people. In a statement released to the press, the Council states that to date all attempts by the Council to discuss the issue with the Administrator General have been in vain, with no worthwhile results being achieved. "The South African Government, via the Office of the AG is maliciously forcing the Mbanderus to resort under the Herero authorities--creating

a situation of divide and rule." The Council states that while South Africa cries out against a biased United Nations, it is guilty of the same offence. "This cat and mouse game between the AG and the Herero authority has now made it imperative for the Mbanderu Council to send a delegation to the South Africa Prime Minister." Depending on the talks with the SA Prime Minister, the delegation of the Mbanderus will also probably see representatives of the US and Germany in Cape Town or Pretoria. /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 81 p 3/

INFORMATION BLOCK--Windhoekers were up in arms yesterday afternoon over the dearth of information on the latest military developments. Said one leading journalist: "Why don't the authorities here play it straight?" The journalist said that she took exception to the fact that Southwesterners were always last to hear about things that affected them most. "Being devious as the military authorities were in 1975 makes people fearful and insecure," she said. Another leading Windhoeker who phoned in to the Advertiser said that the block on information was bad for morale. Some journalists were uptight because they couldn't understand why the Defence PR department in Windhoek was given inferior status. "The SADF is not prepared to comment on every allegation made by the Angolans," a spokesman said this afternoon. "It is known that operations are continuously being mounted against SWAPO in follow-up operations. Full stop." /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Aug 81 p 3/

CSO: 4600/434



## SEYCHELLOIS GIVE WARM GREETING TO INDIAN PREMIER

Victoria NATION in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rene Morel]

[Text]

**T**HE FEW showers that fell yesterday morning could not dampen the enthusiasm of the Seychellois people as they gave the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and her delegation a warm and hearty reception during her four-hour official visit to Seychelles.

Stepping off the special Air India plane, Mrs. Gandhi was greeted by President Albert René to a salute of Young Pioneers. Two of the young militants stepped on to the red carpet to tie a red scarf around Mrs. Gandhi's neck and present her with flowers before the two leaders walked to the dais, where they stood to attention as the Police band played Fier Seychellois (the Seychelles national anthem) and the Indian national anthem.

Before being presented to members of the SPPF Central Executive Committee, ministers and foreign diplomats, the Indian Prime Minister inspected a guard of honour

mounted by the Seychelles People's Defence Forces while scores of Indian nationals and residents were filling the security area to greet her.

Along the route from the airport to State House, hundreds of people including many schoolchildren lined the roadside to welcome Mrs. Gandhi. They cheered and waved the Seychellois and Indian national flags as the motorcade sped towards Victoria. Photos of the Indian Prime Minister and the Seychellois leader were displayed all along the route.

Later at State House, President René told his Indian guest that she was very popu-

lar in Seychelles, a fact that was proven again by cheering crowds as the motorcade drove along the Sans Souci road from State House to the National Youth Service Village at Port Launay — a venue that has become a regular call for important guests in Seychelles.

Once again the young students at the Village gave their best to welcome a national leader. Apart from providing a youthful atmosphere, they also played soothing music while lunch was being served.

On the way back to the airport, the motorcade chose the Montagne Posée route, allowing Mrs. Gandhi to be seen by more people and also

letting her see a greater part of the island.

Later, at the airport's VIP lounge, she said she was enchanted at being able to visit Seychelles for a second time — the first visit was a shorter one in 1976. She said she felt as though she was in a big garden and would be delighted to return.

President René has already extended another invitation to Mrs. Gandhi, hoping next time she will have more time to relax among the country's attractions.

Mrs. Gandhi's plane left at 3.15 p.m. for Nairobi, where she is heading her country's delegation to the United Nations conference on new and renewable energy resources.

### 'Cooperation Is the Key'

THE Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said that the voice of Third World countries would be much stronger and more effective if the developing countries explored more possible avenues of cooperation among themselves, so that each country would become more self-reliant economically.

"It is a difficult world we live in," Mrs. Gandhi said yesterday morning during the meeting between her delegation and that of President René at State House." That is

why friendship and understanding are so important and critical."

Mrs. Gandhi said Seychelles and India were doing all they could to strengthen the friendship.

The Indian leader described Indo-Seychellois relations as being very friendly and said she wished to see them develop into stronger and closer cooperation.

She described the opportunity of meeting President René and his colleagues and

having talks with them as a useful one.

The meeting of the two leaders at State House also demonstrated that South-South cooperation is alive. An agreement worth R. 17.75 million — the result of President René's visit to India last year — was signed by the Principal Secretary for Planning and Development, Mr. Robert Grandcourt, and the Indian High Commissioner to Seychelles, Mr. A. Gonzales. The money will be spent on housing.

In this statement of welcome to the Indian guests, President René thanked the Indian government for the help provided to Seychelles, particularly in the housing programme.

President René is also a great believer in cooperation between developing nations and this has already been in evidence in the many visits he has made to neighbouring countries, including India, during the four years of his presidency.

Mr. René said it was a great joy for the Seychellois people to welcome Mrs. Gandhi to their country.

In the airport VIP lounge later, Mrs. Gandhi held a press conference where she answered the following questions:

**QUESTION:** It was announced today in Washington that

President Reagan has given the go-ahead for the manufacture of the neutron bomb, which has the capability of destroying human life while keeping buildings in place. What are your reactions to this in view of the fact that Dr. Waldheim declared only hours before that tension in the world is at the moment at its highest since the Cuban crisis?

**MRS. GANDHI:** Tension is indeed at its highest and I think the more we are going for sophisticated armaments, the greater will be the tension. India has always stood for disarmament, especially for nuclear disarmament, because we feel that the world today has the knowledge and capacity to create a better life for all the millions of its inhabitants. Unfortunately, even now the strength is going more into instruments of destruction rather than construction and for the higher evolution of man.

**QUESTION:** Mrs. Gandhi, how does the Indian government view the continued militarisation of the Indian Ocean by extra-regional powers? What are your hopes in this respect and how do you intend to have India's wishes implemented?

**MRS. GANDHI:** India has expressed its viewpoint very clearly and firmly that it would like the ocean to be a zone of peace and, as you

know, all the littoral countries agree on this matter. But there is not much we can do apart from protesting.

**QUESTION:** From tomorrow onwards you will be attending the United Nations conference on alternative sources of energy being held in Nairobi. Your personal participation implies that you attach a lot of importance to this conference. What are you hoping the Nairobi conference will achieve in the interest of India and other Third World countries?

**MRS. GANDHI:** Well all these conferences can do is to fo-

cus attention on an important problem. The question of energy today is crucial to all of us. We can't entirely give up the old sources of energy dependant on fossil fuels, but I think we can relieve the pressure by developing the renewable sources.

We have initiated many experiments in India, some of them successful but most of them are still not very widespread. We feel they will not only save money but will also help to prevent pollution and be more readily available to rural areas, thereby helping local development.

SAP

CSO: 4700/423

## AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS SEEN REDUCING DEPENDENCY ON SOUTH AFRICA

Victoria NATION in English 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

AUSTRALIAN food, building materials and household appliances could help to reduce Seychelles' dependence on South Africa, and the first consignment of Australian rice shipped on an express service could arrive here before the end of the year.

This is the view of Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St. Ange, who has just returned from a fact-finding mission to Australia.

He and members of his delegation, including Mr. David Thomas, Principal Secretary in the President's Office, Mr. Ernest Desnousse, General Manager of Seycom and Mr. Maxime Favon, ex-Chairman of Works Enterprises Ltd., asked about prices of the items and other services of interest to Seychelles.

At present not many goods are imported from Australia

and the few that are bought by Seychellois traders have to go through Singapore, which makes their prices higher on reaching Port Victoria.

After talks with Australian shipping lines, Minister St. Ange said an express shipping service could allow Seychelles to benefit from lower prices for Australian goods.

He also said traders could benefit from the express service by importing goods that Seycom and Wel are not buying from Australia.

Minister St. Ange also said that a delegation from Qantas — the Australian national airline — is expected next month to open talks on a possible air service between the two countries. The 10,000 Seychellois living in Australia would be able to pay visits to their families more easily with such a service, he said. SAP



## GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS PRICE CONTROLS ON IMPORTS

Victoria NATION in English 13 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

/Text/

**A**LL IMPORTED goods, with only a few exceptions, will be brought under Government price control in a new set of control of goods regulations to be published in today's Official Gazette. The regulations also set mark-up or profit limits for all classes of commodities, and explain how these will be calculated. This, however, does not automatically mean that fixed prices will be set for all goods in Seychelles.

All goods imported into Seychelles are declared to be imported controlled goods, say the new Control of Goods (Price Control) Regulations, 1981.

Under the legislation, the Principal Secretary for Finance may declare any goods to be under price control and fix a maximum price for the sale of any controlled goods. He may also prescribe standards of quality for goods, including minimum standards, and prohibit the sale of below-standard goods. The Principal Secretary will also have the power to regulate delivery charges of controlled goods to buyers.

Under the regulations, any one who sells or even agrees to sell controlled goods at a higher price than the controlled one may be imprisoned for two years and fined up to R. 20,000. The same sentence awaits anyone who commits any other offence under the regulations.

A large number of statutory instruments concerning price control accompany the new regulations, which replace the Control of Goods

(Price Control) Regulations, 1977.

One of the instruments is an Order setting maximum mark-ups, or profit margins for all classes of goods, whether locally produced or imported, under nine sections.

These cover food and live animals reared for food ; beverages and tobacco ; crude, inedible materials ; mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials ; animal and vegetable oils ; fats and waxes ; chemicals and related products ; manufactured goods ; machinery and transport equipment ; and unclassified commodities.

No less than ten of the statutory instruments control the prices of a host of new commodities or revise already controlled prices under the new set of price control regulations.

The items, the maximum prices of which have been printed in the statutory instruments, include bread rolls and loaves ranging from 50 grams to 275 grams ; broken, long grain parboiled and table rice ; coconuts, pounac and coconut oil ; locally-produced vegetables, fruits, tubers and spices (84 different items) ; pork, graton, pork sausages, turtle meat, chicken and chicken and sea-bird eggs ; raw and white sugar ; local tea ; local beer, Guinness and lemonades ; cleaning materials and soap, toilet paper and local brooms ; cement ; and refined petroleum products such as kerosene, petrol, gasoil and aviation spirit.

An extensive list of all these items, 164 in all, is published as a supplement to today's *Nation*.

ANC: REAGAN IN 'UNHOLY ALLIANCE' WITH THATCHER

London SECHABA in English Jun 81 p 1

/Official organ of the African National Congress South Africa/

/Editorial: "The New Danger"/

/Text/

June is a month which is remembered by all freedom loving South Africans because it symbolises resistance and struggle. The Freedom Charter was adopted on June 26, 1955 and on June 16, 1976 the youth in Soweto revolted against apartheid. The ANC declared 1981: The Year of the Youth. This was a correct decision considering what the deprivations of our youth from the cradle to the grave. This year is also the 20th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe -- the spear and shield of our nation -- an organisation in which the youth play an important role.

But this year these commemorations are taking place at a difficult time when Reagan, who never got any popular mandate for his policies of war, aggression and dismantling of social gains in his country has entered into an unholy alliance with Margaret Thatcher. This honeymoon seem to be leading to a disaster. Never in the history of US-British relations has there been two heads of state whose ideas are so similar, whose political loyalties and outlooks so identical and whose ideological passions and military theories do not differ at all. This has serious implications on our struggle.

The two are acting like cowboys. They are filling Europe with medium range nuclear weapons; they are causing havoc in the Middle East and elsewhere. Now they want to run our lives. Even for this they have no popular mandate. They are resuscitating Savimbi and his UNITA; giving a kiss of life to the Turnhalle clique. As if this is not enough General Haig and Reagan received and entertained P. W. Botha, the racist Foreign Minister. They held secret discussions. This happened immediately after the all-white elections. And just before the racists "celebrated" their 20th anniversary of their racist republic. Perhaps this is an aspect of the "celebrations". We are told now that there is a new "solution" to the Namibian question: the "American framework" which proposes to exclude the presence of United Nations troops during the pre-independence elections but "to include constitutional safeguards for the white minority".

These tricks are not new. What is surprising is the arrogance and carelessness with which the lives of our people in Namibia and South Africa are treated in the corridors of power in New York and

London. Yesterday we were faced with the problems posed by the contact group of 5 imperialist countries. Now it seems Reagan feels they are either too "mild" or not "brave" enough. This "bravery" of Reagan and "toughness" of the Iron Lady has serious dangers for our struggle.

But we know where their weakness lies. They cannot satisfy the needs, aspirations and demands of their people let alone our people. The Botha-Malan clique itself has failed. The workers in South Africa are up in arms. They have taken up the grievances of the youth because they know that the problems facing the youth are their problems. They know that they cannot send their children to school because they are not qualified and they are not qualified because they went to Bantu Education schools. This is the basis of the worker-student alliance in our struggle. These last 5 years have seen this alliance strengthen and deepen to include other social forces. They are being united around and by the working class. They are supported by the freedom and peace loving people all over the world. Recently the French socialist reiterated their resolve to support our struggle and to isolate racist South Africa.

This should be a warning to the Reagan-Thatcher offensive which is forming a conspiracy with the Botha-Malan clique. Our people united behind the ANC and supported by the international progressive forces will defeat them.

CSO: 4700/430

'SOWETAN' COMMENTS ON U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S VISIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Aug 81 p 6

/Editorial: "Right on! Even if it's Rhetoric"/

/Text/

"IT WAS the stories of the Government's dependence upon an all-persuasive police power which in some ways shocked us more than some of the poverty and economic deprivation witnessed.

"We witnessed the desperation and human tragedy which we had heard so much about, but were so wanting to disbelieve. We saw the human cost of apartheid . . . Everywhere we found great apprehension about the increasing chances for violent upheaval."

This is not the voice of a black radical. It is not that of Bishop Tutu, Dr Mollana or even of SOWETAN.

This was said by American Congressmen, who may not be Reaganites in the pure form, but happen to belong to the persuasive swing to conservatism in the West.

This is part of the group of voices that has been giving our Government the green-light, calling them their brothers-in-arms. This is indeed the voice in general of those voices from the right in the West that have, we believe, hardened people like Mr Pik Botha and Mr P W Botha.

We are glad they had the courage to say it as we, who have suffered bannings, detentions and closures of the avenues of free expression, have been saying all these years.

We are glad our stand has been vindicated by Americans who will perhaps make all these emotive statements only to be submerged into the American Dream as soon as they get back home. For we feel this is for the record, and has been said by people other than ourselves, the so-called radicals.

It makes us livid indignation to see the blasé attitude our men in Parliament will show about such senseless evil measures like detention without trial. It makes us screamingly mad to think that some people would be so bland about people being bull-dozed into misery for no other reason than to sustain a palpably disastrous ideology.

There is no cause for us to be jubilant, because this is political rhetoric. We would like to see the action after all the tears by these American



Congressmen. We would love to hear how they present their case as soon as they hit the smoke-filled board-rooms of Washington, New York or whatever.

We would be delighted to hear at least that their report is not going to be one of those moribund documents studied by politicians and perhaps academicians and then thrust deep into a dusty folder. We would like to hear and see them attack the Administration in Washington and spell it out in terms as dramatic as those spelt out above.

Even then, the sky is not likely to fall. Our Government, if anything, will become even more rigid. But the record would have been set straight.

CSO: 4700/430

HEATH'S NEGATIVE STATEMENTS CONTRASTED TO U.S. STAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Contrast"]

[Text]

IT IS INTERESTING to note that at the same time as former British Prime Minister Ted Heath was telling South Africa that unless apartheid is dismantled, the West cannot stand by South Africa if it is attacked by the Soviet Union, the American Government was taking a far different line.

It was, in fact, standing by South Africa in the United Nations Security Council against a resolution strongly condemning South Africa's thrust into Angola and demanding the immediate withdrawal of its troops.

The US vetoed the resolution, while Britain abstained and France voted for it.

The US ambassador, Mr Lichtenstein, said his delegation deplored the South African incursion "just as we deplore any other escalation of violence from any quarter".

There was little doubt that South Africa's resistance to granting the people of South West Africa self-determination was a basis for tension and instability in the region, but he added:

"At the same time it is clear that the presence of foreign combat forces in Angola, particularly the large Cuban force, and the provision of Soviet-originated arms to Swapo and the presence of Soviet military advisers, fuel the explosive atmosphere of confrontation and violence which daily plague the people of Angola, Namibia and indeed the entire region."

As a result, the US had to vote against the resolution which "places blame solely on South Africa for the escalation of violence".

In a major policy speech last week, Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the US would seek closer, "more constructive" ties with South Africa and would take no sides in its racial conflict.

"It is not our task to choose between Black and White ... We cannot and will not permit our hand to be forced to align ourselves with one side or another."

The US would also play a proper role in fostering the region's security and in countering the expansion of Soviet influence.

Dr Crocker emphatically ruled out economic pressure, saying that South Africa was an "integral and important element of the global economic system and the US would not support the severance of trade links".

The US still finds apartheid "abhorrent". It is still pressing for a South West African settlement based on the UN package, with safeguards for minorities.

But it clearly sees South Africa as an important ally in containing Soviet expansionism in Africa — and it is not going to play a passive, or anti-South African role, as envisaged by Mr Heath. In any event, Mr Heath is not in office in Britain, so his views do not count for anything.

Furthermore, his was not a "winds of change" speech like Mr Harold Macmillan's was years ago. Mr Heath wants equal rights for all races in South Africa in a central government, saying: "No formula for a constitution will successfully defuse the growing forces of unrest if it does not provide for a universal franchise at the national level.

"The franchise may be qualified or not; the State may be federal, confederal or unitary; Blacks may live apart from Whites; but the election of the central government must be by universal franchise."

Mr Pik Botha, our Foreign Minister, summed up matters succinctly when he said such a formula was the most certain to lead to confrontation.

Not because it was in conflict with Government policy, but because it clashed with the realities of South Africa's multinational situation.

Fortunately, we do not have to rely on Mr Heath to sort out our complex problems for us.

Fortunately, too, his country cannot sell us out as Lord Carrington did the Whites of Rhodesia.

We shall have to find our own solutions because no one else can do so for us.

But what Mr Heath should know is that one man, one vote majority-rule is out.

The way of reform lies in other directions still being worked out by the President's Council and by the Government.

Another aspect of Mr Heath's speech which interested us was his emphasis on the "profound importance" to South Africa of the emergence of Black rule in Angola and Mozambique, and even more so in Zimbabwe.

"Zimbabwe is inevitably going to undercut the economic dependence of the region as a whole on South Africa and therefore the growing leverage of Pretoria over her neighbours."

Since Zimbabwe is struggling economically, with its rail system in chaos, we cannot see Mr Heath's prediction coming about in ages — if at all.

Besides that, Zimbabwe is heading for a one-party State.

Mr Heath should not read us any lessons about Zimbabwe, for if anything shows that Whites have little future under Marxist majority rule in a country they once called their own it is what is happening now in Zimbabwe.

We have to avoid a Zimbabwe situation — not by fighting it out to the death as the Smith Government did, but in finding our solutions, and making our changes, timeously.

The trouble with Mr Heath — and people like him — is that they know everything there is to know about Africa, and Southern Africa in particular, without living here and without firsthand knowledge of our problems.

We can do without their facile attempts to tell us what to do.

CSO: 4700/430

BOTHA ADDRESSES TRANSVAAL NP CAUCUS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**THE** Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday specially flew to Pretoria to address the Transvaal Provincial Council caucus of the National Party and city councillors — and is believed to have “laid it on the line” to them on White-Black relationships in urban areas.

Growing fears in the NP electorate of being “swamped” in White areas by Blacks — fears that have found expression in party ranks recently and are threatening to build into a controversy — are known to be causing concern in the NP hierarchy.

Last week Mr Botha addressed a similar gathering in Cape Town and is believed to have concentrated on fears expressed by Whites of being “crowded out” by Blacks.

The meeting in Pretoria comes particularly, after a growing move among extreme Right-wing elements in the Transvaal capital's City Council to try to force the council to reinstate apartheid in parks in the city's White areas.

Last week Mr Botha told city councillors at the Cape Town meeting that there were serious shortages in urban areas of eating and

recreational facilities for Black workers.

He called on private enterprise to help solve the problem and said that members of Parliament should make it their duty to see that such facilities were created in their constituencies.

At the same time, Mr Botha emphasised that there were certain facilities Whites regarded as absolutely “their own” and warned of the danger of friction if Whites started to react to “penetration” by Blacks.

He made it clear, it is understood, that the Whites must grant or concede to the other race groups that which they themselves (the Whites) wanted or regarded as their right.

But, he emphasised, there were certain things that the Whites regarded as solely their own and they had the right to do so.

At the same time Whites must not regard as “penetration” by respectable non-Whites certain facilities which could not be duplicated.

He said that the mere presence of respectable non-Whites in White areas was not offensive. For instance, the presence of Blacks and Coloureds at Cape Town's Nico Malan Theatre had not caused problems.



**BOTHA SPEECH DURING CENSURE DEBATE**

**'Extract' From Speech**

**Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Aug 81 pp 1-7**

**[Extract from the speech of the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, during the debate on the Censure Motion moved in the House of Assembly on August 3, 1981, by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert]**

**[Text]**

**T**HE possibility of misunderstanding and conflict is implicit in the Republic of South Africa as in the broader spectrum of Southern Africa. It is a possibility found in almost every civilized country today where the forces of conflict and collision are encouraged internally and externally by revolutionary forces. It forms part of a large-scale effort to overthrow the Western World.

No government, therefore, can afford to ignore this potential danger. Any policy which is to succeed cannot ignore or wish away the multi-nationalism of the Republic of South Africa and the existence of minority groups.

There are schools of thought which wish to ignore these basic facts and advocate for South Africa a new dispensation according to their own norms:

First, there is the communist system — government by the proletariat. If it were applied to South Africa, it would create untold misery with bloodshed and destruction of civilised standards of living.

Second, there is the liberal school of thought which advocates an open community system in which almost only the individual will receive recognition. This school emphasises a South African unitary community with only lip-service to

the protection of minorities. This serves merely as a precursor to the extreme radicals, whose half-baked theories prepare the way for communism.

It is no use building up clichés round words such as *civil rights*, *change* and *human rights*, and hurling them about, clichés which are sometimes the subject of speculative articles in newspapers, particularly on Sundays. The Government is responsible for ensuring orderly government so that these "pearls of wisdom" may also be tolerated.

Third, there is a radical school of thought which theorises in the name of conservatism that the existence and aspirations of other groups can be rationalised away by the exclusive government of only one specific nation. This direction also entails the greatest danger to peace, justice and stability. What is more, it is un-Afrikaans, because the Afrikaner nation, which it purports to serve, is not such an intolerant nation.

#### MULTI-NATIONALISM

Opposed to these schools of thought, the National Party and the Government advocate a policy which takes into account the basic principle of multi-nationalism and the existence of minority groups, with consequences which have to be carried into effect, a multi-nationalism which has its substance in the cultural and spiritual characteristics of the various peoples.

There are in the second place civilised value systems and standards which have to be preserved for the sake of the entire Republic of South Africa, and also out of loyalty to our sense of calling I wish to mention only a few of them--religious freedom, the impartiality of our judiciary and the right of private ownership of land and property, as well as respect for our native soil.

Is there a country which does more to preserve these things, in spite of very difficult circumstances?

There is, furthermore, the preservation of family life, and the life of the community, which includes mother tongue education, one's own community schools and residential areas from which in turn flows one's own cultural life. These things as far as we are concerned, are not negotiable.

If the various population groups of South Africa do not grant one another these things, there can be no righteousness which can serve as a guideline for our country.

The Leader of the Opposition has referred to discriminatory measures. The Government has consistently gone out of its way to alleviate and improve things which can be changed, such as, *inter alia*, the changes which we have made in labour for the sake of the economy and the security of all workers.

Third, the State and other patriotic institutions must, in the cultural and economic spheres, consider the right of self-determination of national groups. Because of the multi-national structure of our country and different levels of development, which are real, it is not possible to bring about these things overnight. It must be an ongoing process which takes place in an orderly and evolutionary manner.

During the past 33 years the National Party has done more to implement this than all governments from 1910 to 1948. It was during the regime of the NP that there was a moving away on a large scale from colonial structures and systems. The history of the National Party's various governments is one of constitutional and economic renewal and development, which has in one way or another been to the good of all the people in South Africa. That is why experts place the Republic of South Africa among the first 13 countries in the world for safety of investment funds.

Fourth, the National Party and the Government wish to move away from the Westminster system of a unitary state and of universal franchise, whether in a unitary or federal form, and to promote instead the concept of co-operating democracies. In that way the concept of self-determination is being promoted, while common interests can at the same time be served, as I shall indicate.

#### **LAW AND ORDER**

The National Party believes that through its policy potential levels of conflict are gradually being eliminated and replaced by stability and security. The fact that South Africa is a country of hope in a tottering world demonstrates the truth of this statement. Of course, obstacles are constantly being placed in our path. Politics of provocation are being waged against us and the Government is being called upon to preserve law and order.

No pious and civilised person would really like to make use of extreme powers. But we have a duty, a duty towards civilised standards and ways of life in this country, and we intend to discharge that duty. I wish to appeal today to public speakers and to our media, including the television and radio services, to consider the effect of sensational reporting and exorbitant comment. I wish them to consider that the greatest desire of saboteurs and underminers is to receive publicity for their deeds and their actions. In order to ensure orderly government and civilised standards of life, discipline and equilibrium are required from each one of us.

### **FUTURE COURSE**

Against this background the Government is shaping its future course:

- First, by the creation of vertical structures so that the various population groups can co-operate with one another as equals to arrange and promote matters of common interest and resolve conflict situations.

- Second, the Government places a high premium on the decentralisation and devolution of powers in South Africa. We do not dictate to our neighbouring states.

- Third, the Government is prepared to consult and negotiate on further development, but it rejects the idea of a national convention. It is impractical, dangerous, time-consuming, and a waste of energy and money.

We are an independent country and this Parliament has the final say. We are not in the position of South West Africa or of the former Southern Rhodesia. A national convention presupposes that Parliament is not able to deal with the problems of the country.

The Government believes that regular formal and informal discussions with leaders of groups, and by bodies created by Parliament, such as the Cabinet and the President's Council, is a better procedure to adopt.

What are the salient features of this future dispensation? It is a dispensation based on a constitutional strategy which presupposes that people and national groups must co-operate voluntarily. That is why we ordered an expert inquiry into land-consolidation with the 1936 legislation as the point of departure. The 1975 proposals will be discussed with

the bodies and governments concerned, and the Government will then bring proposals to Parliament for final decision.

Positive steps have also been taken to initiate activities by the private sector so that it will be possible to leave far more economic growth and development in the hands of the private sector. I am referring here to the establishment of the Small Business Development Corporation, as well as to the Council for the Promotion of Small Businesses.

### CONSTELLATION OF STATES

Before and after the Carlton Conference, I advocated co-operation within a constellation of Southern African states, and I wish to refer to the progress made.

- The Southern African Customs Union was established long before the Carlton Conference.
- Second, there is the Rand Monetary Union.
- Third, the South African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilization of the Soil.
- Fourth, the Regional Tourism Board for Southern Africa.
- Fifth, the Regional Health Organization of Southern Africa.
- Sixth, the role of the South African Railways in Southern Africa.
- Seventh, the rapidly expanding trade between South Africa and the other States of Southern Africa.
- Eighth, the expert assistance of the SABS and the CSIR to African countries in industry and technology.

I have mentioned these things to prove that we already have the basis and have established the means for realising the concept of a constellation of states in Southern Africa.

Early in 1980 it was decided that an interim secretariat should be established in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information to make possible and encourage multilateral negotiations on all kinds of co-operative projects. Since then the following multilateral committees have been created:

- First, the Post and Telecommunications Consultative Committee.
- Second, an Agricultural Liaison Committee with three working groups — forestry, nature and game preservation.
- Third, an Education and Training Committee.



The concept "constellation of states" presupposes more than co-operation with our immediate neighbours but, at the same time, it is not an idea which implies a superstate. It is aimed primarily at co-operation in matters of common and economic interest.

### **CONFEDERAL CO-OPERATION**

In the more limited context we envisage confederal co-operation between South Africa and those countries which gain their independence with our co-operation. This development considers the concept of self-determination and autonomous states, and the Government does not presuppose that independent Black states co-operating in this way can be economically colonised. South Africa does not believe in such practices.

A confederation comes about when two or more independent states create interstate structures by treaty to promote co-ordinated actions for the realisation of common goals.

The Government has already held talks with interested governments and it has been decided to hold further discussions. Some governments are reacting positively and others are still studying certain proposals.

In our opinion the following principles will have to apply:

- First, the sovereignty of member states may not be affected.
- Second, equal status for member states must be guaranteed and a member state must have the right to withdraw from certain spheres of co-operation if it wishes to do so.
- Third, the existence of such a confederation does not prevent member states for liaising with one another bilaterally.
- Fourth, a member state is not prevented from withdrawing from the confederation.

### **BLACKS OUTSIDE NATIONAL STATES**

I should like to say something about Black communities outside the national states in the Republic of South Africa. The development of full-fledged local governments in the urban areas with, in some respects, more powers than those of municipal authorities, are being envisaged for Black communities in the Republic of South Africa and this year we are to take legislative steps about these matters.

This will enable them to look after their own interests and deliberate on matters of common interest in local government.

The exercising of political rights beyond the local level and on a regional co-ordinating level will have to be done by means of independent and national states. At present urgent attention is being given to improving the constitutional ties between the relevant states and their citizens so that Blacks outside the states will be able to have effective political participation.

#### **CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY**

Just a few words now on citizenship and nationality. With the gaining of independence the citizens of national states lose their South African citizenship and acquire the citizenship of the new independent state. Comprehensive arrangements are, however, made in the independence agreements to anticipate problems about passports which arise from the non-recognition by other countries of such states. Provision is also made to retain certain social and economic advantages in the Republic of South Africa by citizens of the new states.

I do not wish to draw any unnecessary comparisons. Nevertheless it is interesting that EEC countries are now apparently also giving attention to the problems of passports which will possibly be known as passports for the European Community.

#### **INDUSTRIAL DECENTRALISATION**

The Government's main economic objectives are to ensure a more balanced spread of economic activity in South Africa and to promote economic growth in or near independent Black states and national states. At present there is an excessive concentration of economic activity in the four big metropolitan areas — Vaal Triangle, Cape Peninsula, Durban-Pinetown area and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area. About three-quarters of the employment offered by industry is concentrated in these areas. This is an unsound state of affairs. What is more, the dominance of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area means that even areas like East London and certain parts of the Western Cape are lagging behind. Consequently, industrial decentralisation must be improved.

Moreover, only 13 per cent of the total income of Blacks in the national states is self-generated at present. In the case of the independent Black states,

the figure is about 18 per cent. In addition, only 28 per cent of the growth in the labour supply in the national and independent states is being absorbed in those areas.

It is important that in our dependent and national Black states we do not repeat the mistakes made elsewhere in Africa. I would like to quote from an article in a recent issue of *Africa Insight*, a publication of the Africa Institute. The article states:

"The Western industrial nations, which in 1979 jointly provided 76 per cent of development aid worldwide, as against 18 per cent from OPEC and 6 per cent from the Soviet bloc, find it increasingly difficult, financially and politically, to maintain, let alone raise, this assistance to the so-called Third World.

"The chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, John Lewis, states in his 1980 review: 'The dynamics of African development appear to be headed downhill. What has been lacking has been sufficient implementation and, in particular, sufficient political and bureaucratic energy and a grasp of the composite problem to build the partial answers into effective strategies'."

We all know this is a fact. Africa is dying, in spite of all the financial aid.

We must not repeat those mistakes. We must, first, take into account that there is an economic interdependence of territories and states in Southern Africa. Second, the development resources of states can supplement one another. Third, where possible, there should be a rationalised development process to prevent duplication of action and to use infrastructure.

This is why we advocate:

- First, co-operation between states on a regional basis.
- Second, promotion of free enterprise.
- Third, the involvement of local communities in the process.
- Fourth, limiting the role of government as far as possible to collective services and infrastructure, and creating the right climate for the private sector.

The Government will provide conventional development aid such as technical and financial assistance, customs agreements, co-ordination of development and economic policy, and assistance to the

private sector through development agencies. The Southern African Development Bank will, for example, fulfil an important function.

The programme of land consolidation for the national and independent states will continue within the framework of the regional economic development programme and in this connection the co-operation of all parties will be sought to ensure the proper use of land.

The Government feels strongly about industrial development in decentralised areas, although it is realised that existing metropolitan areas must also develop.

### INCENTIVES TO INDUSTRY

Industrial development in decentralised areas will be promoted by financial and other incentives and guarantees which may vary in nature and extent from region to region. In this connection the following will be taken into account:

- First, the advantages that large-scale industrial development offers in the decentralisation context.
- Second, the potential for other forms of industrial development that are geared more to local resources, needs and establishment advantages.
- Third, the development needs of the White, Coloured and Asian communities outside metropolitan areas.

There is also another alternative. Possible co-operation projects can be identified and then promoted by concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements, e.g. the joint use of water resources in specific areas.

The special Constellation Committee has also put specific proposals to the Cabinet about increased incentives to place industries and undertake other development at carefully selected deconcentration points, growth points, growth poles, as well as principal towns.

These incentives, on which the Cabinet has not yet taken a decision, on the one hand involve appreciable increases in the level of existing incentives that are at present available to industrialists who establish themselves in decentralisation areas and, on the other hand, certain new forms of incentives.

What is important is that some of the recommendations are aimed at making good the permanent disadvantages experienced by industrialists in the

development areas chosen because of their distance from the main markets or resources. Among these are, for example, increases in the rail rebates on goods, further lifting of restrictions on road motor transport, subsidies to equalise the cost of electricity with that in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, and adequate training facilities to make up for the lack of a pool of trained workers in such areas.

Some of the other recommendations are aimed at meeting the liquidity problems that new industrialists experience temporarily in the development areas.

No final decisions have as yet been taken by the Cabinet in this regard, but I have directed that the necessary negotiations with the authorities in the Republic and the national states be initiated without delay so that the Cabinet can give a final decision in this connection before December 1981.

A while ago a most interesting article was written by a prominent business manager in South Africa, a former president of the Chamber of Mines. I wish to quote him today because I believe it is right to do so. He said —

"The consensus among major South African finance houses is that while the country may expect to experience varying degrees of political trauma as the old order changes and new dispensations are worked out, the long-term political and economic prospects for the Republic are exciting and the heavy capital investment in long-term mining projects by South African interests is a reflection of this confidence."

In other words, I speak with confidence of the future of our country.

#### COLOURED AND ASIANS

Now I wish to refer more specifically to the position of the Coloured people and the Asians in South Africa. It is an indisputable fact that these communities have enjoyed great progress and development in the socio-economic field over the past decade, more particularly in education, housing, vocations and average growth of income.

Between 1960 and 1980, their teachers increased from 9 600 to 26 000. Housing provided by the State alone — I am not even referring to other housing now — has totalled 24 000 units since 1979. In clerical occupations, their numbers rose from 78 000 to 128 900 between 1973 and 1980. The number of artisans among them increased from 6 000 to about

41 000 and the number of semi-skilled workers from about 32 000 to 385 000. The personal income — at current prices — of Coloured people in the Western Cape rose from R337-million to R1 500-million in 1980.

With regard to their political participation and structures for consultation, however, a vacuum has remained. This requires the urgent attention of us all.

That vacuum is partly attributable to their refusal to use properly and develop the instruments created for them. Partly, too, it was caused by irresponsible people, specially Whites, who kept feelings running high and helped to destroy every effort of the Government.

The Erica Theron Commission was unable to propose a solution, except to say that an attempt should be made to find a structure other than the Westminster system.

#### **SCHLEBUSCH COMMISSION**

The Government responded to that and produced proposals which were submitted to the Schlebusch Commission.

After hearing evidence, the commission passed a unanimous resolution of all parties sitting on the commission — the NP, the PFP, the old SAP and the NRP — that:

- The Westminster system of government did not, without adaptation, offer a solution to constitutional problems of the Republic.
- Under the present constitutional dispensation, the so-called one man, one vote system would probably lead to the domination of minorities by majorities and to serious conflict between population groups in the Republic.
- It did not provide a framework within which peaceful co-existence was possible, i.e. Parliament as it was then constituted.

That is why the same Schlebusch Commission passed a resolution, albeit not unanimously, to the effect that a President's Council should be established to conduct further investigations.

I do not believe in a common voters' roll. It did not work and it will not work. My party knows that as long as I am the leader I shall not agree to a common voters' roll. All our troubles concerning the relations between Coloured people and Whites in this country have their origins in a common voters' roll.



I do not want to repeat the lengthy debates which have taken place here, but it is a fact that even an esteemed editor of one of the daily newspapers of Cape Town wrote that "the Coloured vote is surreptitiously up for sale during election time."

After all, those troubles date from the days of the common voters' roll. It was a bluff, and we know how, in the municipal field, the Cape Town City Council schemed to ensure that the Coloured people on the common voters' roll were able to get in only one or two representatives, and how they schemed and connived among themselves to render the Coloured people powerless as voters. We know exactly what happened. Why then this sudden display of hypocrisy? I am tired of this hypocrisy.

Meanwhile, the Government remains committed to the proposals referred to the President's Council along with the evidence.

What did those proposals imply?

- First, the acceptance that South Africans — Whites, Coloureds and Asians — shall be accommodated within one state.
- Second, the creation of an electoral college on a specific basis for the election of a State President with greater executive power than at present.
- Third, the establishment of a President's Council, as a commission of inquiry on a specific basis of election. On this body Coloureds and Asians will also have representation.
- Fourth, a Council of Cabinets in which Whites, Coloureds and Asians would be represented. In other words, there will be consultation on matters of common interest.
- Fifth, three distinct parliamentary councils. On matters of common interest the principle of consultation and co-responsibility has been accepted and, if they should fail or threaten to fail, systems have been built in to prevent this.

The proposal about the parliamentary councils drew very serious criticism from Whites as well as the Coloureds. That was one of the reasons why we decided to have it subjected to further scrutiny.

### **PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL**

I am prepared to give the President's Council a fair chance to complete its activities, and I think that until November or December of this year will be a fair period of time for that purpose.

I said that constitutional change is a process. If the President's Council reaches a decision on matters of this kind, it does not mean to say that the Council is going to dissolve. Part of the proposals is in fact that there shall be a President's Council in another form.

If the President's Council should come forward with drastic departures from declared government policy, the Cabinet and I shall first have to submit them to our party congresses, after the Cabinet has adopted a standpoint on them. Even if the congresses accept them, a referendum will nevertheless be held because this would ensure stability, which is essential once a decision has been taken. I have no doubt that the congresses of the National Party will follow a sensible lead. I shall have the courage to look them in the face and tell them what my standpoints are.

I am also prepared to ask the President's Council to bring out an interim report, on local government and regional authorities.

I wish to emphasise that the Government is endeavouring to arrive at a proper understanding and a constitutional arrangement with the Coloured and Asian population, but we are not prepared to concede to exorbitant demands which jeopardise effective decision-making and efficient government. I hope that a positive attitude will also be displayed by Coloured leaders. Some of them have talks with me from time to time and in their actions I discern level-headedness and common sense. I welcome that, because I should personally like to help the Coloured population in a positive way to obtain a say over their own affairs.

The official Opposition advocates a policy of abdication for White South Africa. I wish to make it clear that we as Whites are not merely colonists who should be tolerated here. White South Africa — Afrikaans and English-speaking White South Africa — is not here with temporary permits from some power or other. We are here as a source of strength for civilised standards, and the sooner political splenetics realise this, the better for them.

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Aug 81 p 19

[Selection from the "Comment & Opinion" Section]

[Text]

The best comment on the political position of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his Cabinet, comes from the views of Prog spokesmen on the one hand and those of the Herstigtes on the far right.

Mr Botha's leadership is being seriously questioned in Prog circles and from there it filters through to diplomats and international circles. The message is short and sweet — Mr Botha is a captive of his party's right-wing and has abandoned his reforms.

But what say the far rightists now? The Herstigtes deliver an impassioned plea that far rightists should not buckle under the prog propaganda, since Mr Botha is *not* moving right — he's a liberalist in wolf's clothing, so to speak!

The Herstigtes know, of course, that a P W Botha moving right would hold great danger for them. The motives for the transparent tactics of Prog circles need no further explanation.

The truth — and neither the far left, nor the far right (nor the visiting Democrat Congressmen) want to admit it, is that the Government is purposefully moving towards a change in the constitutional dispensation in Southern Africa. We are to get a confederation with drastic adaptations in the concept of nationality and political citizenship, to raise to a new level the relationship between the RSA and the former national states which gained independence under our system. The economic muscle of the constellation is to be strengthened and internal relations in the RSA — those between White, Brown and Asian — are being energetically attended to.

But the fact remains that these processes cannot be set in motion with a magic wand. New constitutions

don't come about overnight. The National Convention that culminated in Union in 1910 left the question of Coloured representation "for future generations". Those generations have from 1910 to the present time brought about nothing concrete. Is Mr Botha, in a scant two years, to do so? Or Mr Alwyn Schlebusch's President's Council in three months? Only a fool would argue that way, but that's the way the Progs and their spokesmen performed.

The Premier rejected the middle-of-the-road label applied to the National Party in the censure motion. The NP is a party that takes a stand and carries it through, he says. But the fact remains that on both sides of the political spectrum it has opposition groupings fighting its stated course tooth and nail. Accusations are becoming ever more shrill, and the reason is clear — the opposition parties know that the NP will not deviate from its intentions.

So the brush has to be brought out to paint on the discredit. The Progs do their "blackwashing" outside Parliament — so much so that their motives as far as the country's salvation is concerned are questionable.

And from the far right the cat has been let out of the bag. The Herstigtes, indeed, fear the Government's unavoidable course, and this, of course, shatters Prog arguments.

The Nationalists find it amusing to watch this osmosis of allies between the Herstigtes and the Progs.

But there is work to be done and the Government is doing it, united behind its leader. For at the highest level there is a responsible realisation that the plan of reform has to keep moving.  
Johannesburg

## REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

## Police Document Against SAAWU

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

IN A brief, almost-unnoticed, reply to a question in Parliament last week, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, may have seriously damaged the Government's claim that it is allowing free trade unionism.

In his reply to questions posed by Mr Ray Swart, Official Opposition spokesman on police matters, Mr Le Grange defended the actions of an East London security police officer who had compiled and distributed a document spelling out a plan to "break the power" of the country's growing unregistered trade unions — which are perfectly legal organisations.

The officer last year distributed a startling document which spelled out a strategy to destroy or severely weaken the country's biggest unregistered union, the SA Allied Workers Union, and unregistered unions in general.

The document, which has been in the Mail's possession since late last year, suggests, among other measures, that conservative unions affiliated to Tucsa should be officially encouraged to compete with Saawu in East London.

It also suggests that employers should be encouraged to work out a common strategy against Saawu and that lists of unemployed workers should be distributed to companies to enable them to avoid negotiating with the union.

Mr Swart asked Mr Le Grange last week whether compiling and distributing the document "falls within the duties of officers of the SA Police".

Mr Le Grange replied that it did not. But in this particular case, the officer concerned had acted "in good faith and towards the maintenance of law and order as provided in section 5 of the Police Act".

He added that no steps were planned against the officer concerned.

Mr le Grange seems to be saying that in certain circumstances it is legitimate for policemen to seek to "break" legal organisations — in this case unregistered unions.

The story behind the document is an intriguing one, which says much about the police intervention in labour relations.

Saawu appeared on the scene in East London last year and, within a short time, had become the country's biggest unregistered union — in other words, a union which refuses to register with the Government and to enter its official negotiating system. These unions are, however, not illegal.

In its East London stronghold alone, it now has over 20 000 members.

Its emergence last year coincided with a rash of strikes which many employers and the Government blamed on the union — a charge which it denies.

Most employers were unhappy about Saawu's arrival on the scene, but even its opponents conceded it had recruited a "labbergasting" number of members.

If employers were unhappy about the union, the authorities were even more unhappy. Firstly, Saawu wouldn't join the controlled official system.

Secondly, it openly sought a role in community affairs and has recently been campaigning against the forthcoming "independence" of Ciskei — most Saawu members live in Mdantsane township — formally part of Ciskei.

The union complained repeatedly that officialdom was trying to break it.

These complaints were given added weight last year when Mr Fanie Botha,

and not to recognise it. He said legislation would be introduced this year to enable employers to "hold out" against unregistered unions.

Saawu leaders were later detained several times by Ciskeian and SA police.

At about the same time, the document surfaced. It was unsigned and did not appear below a letterhead. Sources who passed the document on to the "Mail" said it was being handed to employers by an East London security police officer who had also sent a copy to Mr Botha's department.

Indeed, these sources went on to say that the officer concerned (whose name is known to the "Mail"), was increasingly acting as "unofficial labour adviser" to East London employers, and was active in trying to get employer organisations together to endorse a common anti-Saawu front.

The source of the document could not then be confirmed and, although reports on it did appear at the time, the police were not mentioned in them.

Since then, the document has been published in a social science journal which claimed it originated from the police and Government departments.

This month, in response to a question by Mr Swart, Mr Le Grange confirmed it had been compiled and distributed by a security police officer. He said the officer had acted on his own initiative.

Mr Le Grange's defence of the officer was the first concrete evidence of official approval for its contents. The document thus takes on new importance.

It said that a police raid on Saawu offices last August had established that the union was active "in virtually every big industrial or business undertaking in East London".

It had built up substantial support in a wide range of factories and unregistered unions "controlled 90% of the trade union interest in the area".

But the guts of the document is contained in a section headed: "What is seen as a possible solution to break the power of Saawu/unregistered trade un-

ions and to normalise labour unrest?"

Under the heading "long-term" solutions, the author concedes that unregistered unions are operating "just" within the law.

But it suggests legislation to force unions to represent workers in one industry only, rather than to recruit all workers, as Saawu does.

An alternative, it adds, would be to force unions to register.

Since the document was drawn up, legislation has been introduced — and passed — which extends Government control over unregistered unions.

The author also notes that the more conservative unions affiliated to Tucca are not very active in the area. They must "in one or other manner be motivated and activated to show more interest and to become more active as far as recruiting and organising work is concerned".

He also spells out "short-term" solutions: Companies must be encouraged to keep detailed "reserve" lists of the unemployed, to be used if there is a dispute with their workers.

Indeed, the document suggests that a central list of the unemployed be compiled and made available to companies who faced disputes.

This would presumably enable them to fire workers who went on strike and replace them quickly. It would also serve as an inducement to employers not to negotiate with the union — even if no strike had occurred.

Another "short-term" solution proposed was to bring East London employer organisations "round one table" to discuss a uniform response to Saawu.

This, the document added, "has already been put into operation".

The document is clearly aimed at discouraging employers from negotiating with the union and at making life as difficult as possible for it.

Until last week, it could be regarded as the work of one man whose activities did not necessarily reflect official policy.

But, by implying support for his activities, Mr Le Grange has seriously undermined Mr Botha's statement recently that the Government's aim is to make registration attractive to unregistered unions, not to force them to

register.

Last week, Mr Botha denied that "union busting" activities in East London were a response to a request by his department.

Mr Swart asked him whether "he or officials in his department made any request to the Minister of Police or the Security Police to communicate with businessmen in East London on the activities of SAAWU?"

No, said Mr Botha. But, as a member of the same Cabinet as Mr Le Grange, and as the Minister who urged employers to "hold out" against the union, Mr Botha is inevitably going to be drawn into the controversy.

Significantly, since the document's publication, a small but growing number of East London employers have ignored both Mr Botha's — and the author of the document's — advice.

Four companies have formally recognised the union. Two more negotiate with it, but not via a formal agreement. More agreements are said to be on the way.

Employers who have taken this step say Saawu is not an ogre and that recognising it has contributed to peace in their factories.

This seems to both call into question the accuracy of the official claims underlying the document and to indicate that "union busting" tactics are becoming less and less successful.

How the officer who drew up the document is taking all this remains to be seen. But somebody in East London is still campaigning against Saawu.

Last week, thousands of anti-Saawu pamphlets were distributed in the city, mainly at factories in which Saawu is recognised or is about to be recognised.

The pamphlets warned workers against Saawu and urged them not to join it.

They were signed by the "Free Democratic Trade Union Council" — an organisation which is almost certainly fictitious. Certainly, no unionist or employer known to the "Mail" has ever heard of it.

As Saawu continues to grow, and employers move to recognise it, somebody is obviously still determined to break the union.



Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 p 9

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Excerpts]

WITHIN hours of being released from six weeks' detention last week, trade unionist Mr Thozamile Gqweta was back at work — signing a recognition agreement with an East London company.

That may be an indication of Mr Gqweta's imperturbability — after all six weeks' detention is unlikely to have been pleasant. It is certainly a sign that some employers view him differently to the way the authorities do.

But it may also illustrate that Mr Gqweta, president of the SA Allied Workers Union, is getting used to being detained. He has been detained four times in eighteen months — and not once has he been convicted of an offence.

Twice he has been charged with offences arising out of strikes — once by Ciskeian, once by SA authorities. He appeared in court repeatedly but the charges were eventually dropped in both cases without evidence being led.

The authorities apparently have nothing with which to charge Mr Gqweta.

This has raised questions about whether they have anything with which to charge the eight other unionists in detention, particularly as three of the union leaders originally held have been released without being charged.

And one of the detainees, Saawu vice-president Mr Sisa Njikalani, is being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act — a clause not intended for people suspected of having committed an offence.

Who is this man who the authorities detain so regularly?

A former furniture salesman, Mr Gqweta established Saawu in East London and played a large part in building it into a mass-based union, with 20 000 members in East London alone.

He and his union reject government registration and Mr Gqweta himself campaigned against forthcoming Ciskei independence before his last detention — many of Saawu's members live in Mdantsane, which is formally part of Ciskei.

But there is little doubt Mr Gqweta enjoys considerable support among East London workers, and that many believe he is the kind of unionist to

whom the authorities should be talking — outside the confines of a prison cell.

Certainly those employers who have decided to talk to him believe he is an articulate and "reasonable" leader who genuinely represents his constituents.

And he commands great respect in key sections of the union movement.

An insight into this is provided by a letter to the Mail by Mr David Lewis of the General Workers Union and Mr Jan Theron of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, both of which co-operate with Saawu.

They describe Mr Gqweta as "an honest, articulate and proud spokesman of his people". They add: "All of these qualities are anathema to the authorities and, in the final analysis, they account for his predicament".

"The union, with Mr Gqweta as its major spokesman, has fought for independent democratic unions and, to this end, has refused to seek registration under the unacceptable conditions offered by the authorities.

"Moreover Saawu has steadfastly refused to isolate itself from the wider community," they add.

This, they say, has led the authorities to react in two ways — Manpower Minister Mr Fanie Botha, "in an unprecedented intervention, personally requested East London employers to refuse to deal with the union" and "the State has responded by repeatedly detaining union leaders in East London".

The two believe a primary cause of official antagonism to Mr Gqweta "is his outspoken opposition to the forthcoming 'independence' of Ciskei".

"Whilst workers are employed in East London, the vast majority live in the huge black township of Mdantsane which, although only some 20km from East London, is formally part of Ciskei".

It had thus encountered "massive opposition" from the Ciskeian authorities "who are increasingly threatened by the substantial popular opposition to their decision to opt for independence a la Pretoria".

Mr Gqweta had done "no

more than express this widespread opposition" and his "reward" had been successive detentions, they conclude.

In the past eighteen months, much of the debate on the future of black unionism has centred around attempts to control its growth through legislation.

The harsher edges of the legislation have been dulled — but there are fears that the authorities are now trying to control unions not only through legislation but through security police action.

This is concerning employer bodies as well as unionists. The

FCI called last week for the authorities to adopt a "neutral" attitude to labour disputes and to leave these to employers and worker representatives.

And a letter sent to Mr Fanie Botha by the Urban Training Project, a union education group with links to the Council of Unions of SA, makes it clear that unionists believe police action has a direct bearing on labour relations.

The UTP brands detentions and bannings of union leaders as "a denial of freedom of association" and say security police action has "severely damaged the process of relationship building between unions and companies".

It rejects claims by Mr Botha to have no responsibility for actions taken by another department as "an evasion of responsibilities," arguing that security police action has "direct consequences for the development of an equitable system of industrial relations".

It calls on him to "take a stand against security police action in industrial relations" and to seek the release from detention and lifting of banning orders for "all people and particularly union leaders".

In other words, Mr Botha bears a responsibility for ending detentions because they render meaningless his claims to be moving into an era of reform.

The authorities may not like Mr Gqweta's views on registration or on how the country should be run. But as long as they use security laws against men like him, scepticism about their intentions will be heard again.



Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

**INDEPENDENT** trade unions, representing the vast majority of organised black workers, are to defy restrictions — contained in Government labour legislation now before Parliament — on financial aid to workers who strike illegally.

And they will support one another in defying any "abuse" of official powers of investigation the legislation seeks to extend to unregistered unions.

These were among several major decisions taken at the historic summit of leaders and representatives of virtually all independent trade unions — registered and unregistered — in Cape Town at the weekend.

In another far-reaching move, the meeting unanimously rejected the present industrial council system — cornerstone of the official collective bargaining system.

## Resist

Unionists also voted to "resist and reject" the present official union registration system insofar as it was "designed to control, and interfere in, internal union affairs".

The meeting stopped short of a decision that all unions would pull out of industrial councils.

It recommended that unions which were not yet council members should not enter them, and requested others to refer the decision to their memberships for endorsement.

Similarly, no decision was attempted on whether registered independent unions should de-register or not.

However, if these and other resolutions are implemented, they are likely to have a major influence on labour relations.

They may also lead to a clash with the authorities if legislative provisions the unions have voted to defy are passed by Parliament.

## Divisions

The meeting was attended by well over 100 delegates of unions and co-ordinating bodies, including the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosata), the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa), the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the General Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Some 29 unions were represented, either directly or indirectly.

Observers believe the meeting — unprecedented in scale — may lead to greater unity in the fast-growing independent union movement, which has been marked by severe divisions up to now.

The meeting was held mainly to formulate a united response to the Government's controversial Labour Relations Amendment Bill, which was tabled in Parliament last week.

However, resolutions were passed on several other issues.

A delegation is to be sent to Dr Lemox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, to discuss his "anti-union stance" and the security of workers living in the Ciskei after "so-called Ciskeian independence".

## Bannings

The meeting noted the "severe difficulties" created for workers by the homeland authorities and particularly the present situation in the Ciskei, where union members and officials were subjected to "severe harassment and constant detention".

Unions voted to continue to resist bannings and detentions "in any way possible" and warned the continuation of these steps would "worsen the already deteriorating industrial relations situation".

Solidarity committees are to be set up in each region to discuss and initiate "solidarity action" arising out of the meeting.

And a similar top-level meeting is to be held in November.

Motivating their decision to defy the proposed ban on financial aid to illegal strikers, the unions said it was an internationally recognised right of workers to withhold their labour.

Strikes were frequent at present because of low wages, inadequate bargaining procedures and "completely unworkable" official dispute procedures.

"Workers therefore have no alternative to strike action outside the law," they said.

## Strike pay

It was the duty and function of unions to stand by their members and this included the provision of strike pay.

They added: "The prohibition on financial support for strikers will not be obeyed."

In their lengthy resolution on labour legislation, the unions said they accepted that trade unions were public organisations and they therefore did not object to providing information about their constitutions and finances and the extent of their worker representation.

"However, we refuse to subject ourselves to control by anybody other than our own members," the unions said.

## BAWU Criticism Labor Policy

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Z.B. Molefe/

/Text/

THE existing labour system in South Africa is a product of an exclusive white Government entrenched by white workers, the Black Allied Workers Union (Bawu) said in a statement yesterday.

Bawu was reacting to a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper report which, it said, created the impression that the union would preserve its racial status.

Union secretary, Mr Samuel Nhlapo, said: "Bawu does not see how whites can be regarded as champions of the black workers."

"We also fear unions

initiated or guided by whites shall be a projection and perpetuation of white domination and supremacy over black workers under the guise of enlightened 'white leadership'."

Bawu welcomes co-operation with any good-willed and well-intentioned organisation or individuals "but forcefully rejects domination," the statement went on.

It continued: "We also welcome material assistance, with no strings attached. Our stand is based on the principle of self-determination."

"The best we expect from whites is for them to evangelise their lot into accepting a black worker as a human being deserving all the respect

due to him."

It was remarkable the so-called non-racial trade unions always had a place for whites at the top and not within their ranks, said the statement — "a simple case of paternalism. As a matter of fact the 100 Dollar question is in whose interests are they serving?"

Bawu also argued that by saying it was racial implies that it was open to those of a particular race or ethnic groups: "This, of course, is inaccurate nonsense as Bawu has active coloured members in its ranks."

Bawu also re-affirmed its stand that labour laws are discriminatory, oppressive and unacceptable to black workers be changed.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

IT WAS of the utmost importance that South Africa project as widely as possible the new deal which was taking place in labour relations, Dr Alex Boraine, the Opposition chief labour spokesman, said.

Dr Boraine (PFPP Friesland) said on the Manpower vote in committee: "I believe we have some good news in this department and we must make it known through every available channel."

He was pleased the Government had accepted the recommendation of the commission of inquiry into labour legislation that the submission of annual reports to the International Labour Organisation be resumed.

He wondered if the Minister of Manpower, (Mr Fanie Botha) would comment on how he rated South Africa's chances of getting back into the ILO.

#### Attaches

"Does he feel we are doing enough by appointing labour attaches in Brussels and Washington?" This had to be seen against the background of labour organisations in many parts of the world being used as levers against South Africa.

Dr Boraine said he was disappointed with some of the decisions the Government had taken although he welcomed the fifth report of the commission and the Government's responding White Paper which indicated further advances in labour reform.

The Government had been a little shortsighted in some responses to the commission's recommendations. He also regretted the delay in action in several important areas and said there was a danger of the Government going in circles with one com-

mission's recommendations being referred to yet another commission.

An example was the exclusion of farm labourers and domestic workers from the scope of the Labour Relations Act.

He regretted that the commission's recommendation regarding peaceful picketing was turned down.

#### Established

"This is a well-established custom in international industrial action and if it were allowed, it could build discipline within the workforce if they are given the opportunity to use peaceful picketing to alert both workers and the public to the particular conflict they are involved in," he said.

He was particularly disappointed at the government's decision that an employer's unreasonable refusal to recognise a registered trade union which proved itself to be representative by secret ballot, would not constitute grounds for a complaint of unfair labour practice.

#### Loaded

Workers would regard this as loaded in favour of employers, he said. When an employer set his face against incontrovertible evidence that a union was representative, it should, without doubt, constitute an unfair labour practice and the industrial court should come into play, Dr Boraine said.

Dr Boraine wanted the six basic elements of fair employment practice: The right to work, to associate, to bargain collectively, to withhold labour, to protection and to development, to be written into labour legislation as a labour code. — Sapa.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON BLACK HOUSING ISSUES

Koornhof on 99-Year Leasehold

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 2

/Text/ The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, this week approved introduction of the 99-year leasehold scheme in Pretoria's Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville townships.

Further information can be obtained from the Mamelodi township manager, Mr P. Nel, or the Director of Community Service for the Central Transvaal Administration Board, Mr J.A. van Eeden.--Sapa

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 8

/Editorial: "Half a Step"/

/Text/

**I**F IT is true, as Nationalists are saying, that the Grosskopf commission will recommend that the 99-year leasehold scheme for urban blacks be replaced by freehold title, it is welcome news indeed.

By itself, the 99-year lease is a perfectly respectable legal device; but unless it commands public confidence, it must fail. And black people, so often deprived by this Government of legal rights — not to speak of property held under freehold title — have little reason to trust property rights that differ (for no explicable reasons) from those enjoyed by whites. The result has been failure: no more than about 1 000 houses have been so leased.

A recommendation to scrap the scheme as a failure is at least half a step in the right direction — not that we have much faith in the Government's readiness to take the other half-step and implement the recommendation. But at least it points in the right direction.

## Soweto Housing Problems

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 81 p 13

[Article by Anne Sacks]

[Text]

HOUSES in Soweto have been built at the less-than-sluggish rate of about 1 000 a year ever since the Government's West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) took over the administration of the township in 1973.

Today, there is a backlog of some 35 000 units, and demand for housing increases every year by 5 000 units.

When Wrab took over, it was bequeathed up to 70 000 houses in Greater Soweto by the Johannesburg City Council. There are now 103 000 houses in Soweto, a figure arrived at mainly by adding in the number of houses in Dobsonville and Diepmeadow, formerly administered by the Resettlement Board and the Roodepoort City Council.

Since 1973, 7 770 houses have been built from Department of Community Development funds, including at least three housing schemes initiated by the Johannesburg City Council.

Wrab's new chief is Mr John Knoetze, who took office at a time when Government policy toward the provision of houses for blacks is changing.

But since Mr Knoetze's takeover, hardly any impact has been made on the chronic housing shortage.

### Stark

In the past 18 months, a mere 704 houses were built from Wrab's housing fund, and nearly completed are 48 houses built from Department of Community Development funds. During that period, R7.7-million was spent on establishing an infrastructure for the provision of services such as water, electricity and sewerage.

The small number of houses built by Wrab and the Government stands in stark contrast to the energetic building programme pursued by the Johannesburg City Council, which built up to 2 000 homes a year — or 35 a day — and up to 5 000 a year when the programme was in top gear.

But in the next three years, Wrab promises to build up to 15 000 houses and a few hundred flats.

Wrab applied for R284-million for housing for 1981-1986 and R42-million for 1981, which includes R17.9-million for the establishing of an infrastructure for the provision of services.

The Government did not delay in making the money available, he says, "but we could have done with very much more, about R10-million more".

Why then, could private enterprise not make up the shortfall?

Because, Mr Knoetze says, serviced land has stood in the way of a greater involvement by the private sector.

The Government has monopolised the building of an infrastructure, and it would be uneconomic to hand serviced stands over to the private sector to develop.

But this is changing, and it is likely private enterprise's considerable resources will be brought in in two phases.

### Recovery

Phase one is the handing over of serviced stands to the private sector to develop, with provision in the form of an endowment for the recovery of Government funds.

Phase two, he says, is to allocate raw land to private enterprise to develop when sufficient land becomes available.

Mr Knoetze not only inherited a planning and infrastructure problem, but also the bitter legacy left after the 1976 unrest in the township.

The disturbances effectively put a stop to increasing service tariffs. The township was already falling into arrears, and soon accumulated funds and profits from liquor were exhausted in the running of township services. The subsidy of R30 a month on houses was also eating into funds.

An economic recession followed events in Soweto in '76, and Government funds dried up.

Soweto fell into neglect and it could not have been avoided, Mr Knoetze maintains.

But now he believes Soweto is on the brink of a brave new world.

Ask Mr Knoetze what is to be done and he'll sketch a rather remarkable picture of the Soweto of the future.

He believes Soweto has one million "legal" residents and will have two million by the year 2 000, and that 85% are in an economic position to afford to buy a house because of excellent job opportunities on the Reef.

He accepts the Bureau of Market Research's finding that the average income per household is R390 per month.

He believes too little is being paid for rent, that Government subsidies should be scrapped, and that residents are spending unrealistic amounts on "non-essential luxuries".

"People have over-committed themselves to hire purchase," he says.

He also believes the underprivileged are the responsibility of Government, and Soweto's "rich" should make substantial contributions to helping the poor.

The Soweto of 1984, according to Mr Knoetze, will have all available land developed, the provision of services completed, 25 000 to 30 000 operating telephones, and a shorter waiting list for houses.

Freeways and bypasses will be completed and parks and social amenities improved. Community councils will be economically viable local authorities, probably operating on a regional basis.

The housing backlog will be wiped out by building new flats and houses, and by increasing the density by 50% by re-developing existing houses, altering single quarters to family accommodation, providing better



single quarters, and demolishing houses where necessary.

All this will probably be achieved by involving private enterprise, an idea Mr Knoetze is heavily promoting as a member of the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into ways of involving the private sector in providing houses for blacks, and which will report to the Government in a few weeks.

But the axis of this scheme is the concept of home ownership for all in Soweto, a plan to give residents a vested interest in the status quo.

The Government is committed to selling all houses in Soweto, preferably on a 99-year leasehold basis.

At the moment, Soweto residents can buy their own homes through a 30-year home ownership scheme or through the 99-year leasehold scheme. Neither scheme permits blacks to own the land, ie freehold title.

## Deposit

In terms of the home ownership scheme, any registered tenant can buy a house from the board, pay a 10% deposit of not less than R200 for a R10 000 loan and a 20% deposit for a loan over R10 000 on the purchase price, and pay off the balance over 30 years in monthly instalments.

Once the payments are completed, the tenant can occupy the house forever.

In terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme, a person who

"qualifies" under certain sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidated Act of 1945 is entitled to purchase a house outright and pay for a leasehold title to the land.

The advantage of this scheme is that the holder of the title can sell the house, or rent it, or give it away, or leave to his or her children. The title can also be used as security when borrowing money. Administration board officials have no right of entry and inspection.

Approximately 13 500 homes have already been sold under the 30-year home ownership scheme, another 1 000 have been registered and 3 000 more will be registered shortly. But only about 1 000 homes, throughout the country, have been registered in terms of 99-year leasehold.

Mr Knoetze says the 99-year leasehold scheme is going very well in Soweto.

"With the stroke of a pen, leasehold can be changed to freehold. There will be no need to re-register. Leasehold is a step in the right direction," he says.

Why then is Wrab continuing to sell houses under the home-ownership scheme rather than 99-year leasehold? Mr Knoetze says this is because of the bottleneck in the provision of serviced stands in new areas and in surveying stands in older areas.

Wrab is investigating ways of doing bulk surveying and is considering doing bulk aerial

surveys.

The home ownership scheme is of course cheaper because of the flat 10% deposit, while the leasehold scheme requires a deposit of 20%. It is also closely supervised at every stage by Wrab. The owner can do little with his property without the board's permission.

Detractors of the policy of selling homes to blacks, which is the key to the economic viability of the townships, argue that monthly incomes will drop when members of a overcrowded households move into their own homes. The average resident, they say, will not be able to afford the higher monthly payments.

Many blacks too will not be satisfied with anything less than freehold.

Academics, meanwhile, see the plan as part of a new strategy to create an urban, propertied middle class, and to devolve on more powerful community councils hated aspects of township life such as influx control, evictions and lock-outs for rent-arrears, and rent increases.

The community councils will be the municipal equivalent of homeland governments and bear the label of "collaborators".

And by involving private enterprise in the new building programme, the Government is giving capitalism the opportunity to add its weight to change — in the interests of self-preservation.

## East Rand Housing

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Mzkayise Edom]

[Text]

**THE East Rand Administration Board (Erab) has started with the building of about 1000 new houses in Kwa-Thema, Tsakane and Thokoza.**

Mr F E Marx, the chief director of Erab, said yesterday they hoped to complete the houses within the next few weeks.

Last month, Marx announced that Erab would spend R12,9 million for housing in 10 of the 14 townships of the East Rand, during the 1981/2 financial year.

## TENDERS

"We hope to complete building new houses in the 10 townships on the East Rand



before the end of March next year. We have approached tenders and they will start with the building of the houses in the other seven townships soon."

At the moment, there is a shortage of 21 000 houses in the East Rand with Katlehong and Tembisa topping the list. In Katlehong alone, there are about 12 000 families living in backyard shacks.

### **PROGRAMME**

The housing programme is as follows:

- Vosloorus: R907 920 will be spent on the existing 6 000 houses and 160 new houses will be erected at the end of the year.
- Daveyton: R10 922, will be spent to complete the existing 308 houses.
- Tembisa: R1,9 million will be spent for the building

of two new hostels to accommodate more than 6 000 inmates.

- Duduza: R163 000 will be spent on the existing 604 houses and 38 houses will be erected.

- Kwa-Thema R1 million will be spent on the existing 821 houses and the board has started with the building of 400 new houses.

- Bronkhorstspuit: R151 705 will be spent to complete the existing 131 houses.

- Delmas R200 000 will be spent to complete the existing 141 houses.

- Katlehong: R3,6 million will be spent on the existing 2 000 schemes.

- Thokoza: R2,5 million will be spent on the existing 1 000 houses.

- Tsakane: R3,2 million will be spent on the existing 2 580 house scheme.

POST-LIBERATION OBJECTIVE SHOULD BE ONE NATION

London SECHABA in English Jun 81 pp 25-29

[Official organ of the African National Congress South Africa]

[Letter to the editor: "The National Question" by Madoda Tshawe--not further identified]

[Text]

*I was particularly thrilled to see an article on the National Question in the November 1980 issue of Sechaba. In this article I would like to touch on some aspects of this question and pose some problems which we encounter in solving it. I am far from suggesting that my ideas are final. On the contrary, this is a contribution to the on-going discussion and should be viewed as such.*

This question has been with us since the emergence of the liberation movement in the latter part of the 19th century. Those who have followed the discussion in our journals and newspapers over the last 70 years will understand what I am talking about. In the 1950s Jack Simons, Lionel Forman and others revived the discussion. It was a sensitive question in our movement. Besides that, there were differences of opinion. It is not our task here to analyse these trends and tendencies. But all the same I would like to say one or two things about the significance of the discussion on the national question in our movement in the 50's and the contribution of Lionel Forman to this discussion.

Lionel Forman was very sensitive to the national question, perhaps even impatient.

One needs only to read his published, but especially his unpublished works to notice this. His approach is interesting because:

(a) He posed the question before the adoption of the Freedom Charter, to be more precise, early in 1954. After the adoption of the Freedom Charter one notices a shift of emphasis in his formulations, and perhaps even in his concept;

(b) His central theme on this question was the Africans and it is interesting to note that even those who differed with him did not differ on this but on his remarks on the whites, especially the Afrikaner.

It is relevant to remark that Lionel Forman and his contemporaries were preoccupied with the attempt to define a nation, and discussions went beyond that and posed the question whether there was a nation in South Africa or not.

I agree with a lot of what Lionel Forman said, but there are questions on which I definitely disagree with him. I am sure that if he had lived longer he would have changed his ideas—in any case our movement has changed a lot since 1954. He has contributed to this development.

The discussion went beyond the South

African boundaries—he corresponded and exchanged ideas with Professor Potechin, the Director of Africa Institute in Moscow, and an international authority on the national question in South Africa. Lionel Forman was involved in a discussion on this topic in *Marxism Today*, the theoretical journal of the Communist Party of Great Britain, in 1959 and thereby helped to internationalise the discussion. He was invited by Professor Potechin to an International Congress of Orientalists which was to be held in Leningrad in 1960, but he could not attend because he died in 1959 at the early age of 31.

I am mentioning all this because some of us do not know this background. We are definitely indebted to such people—whatever their shortcomings—that today we look at this problem from a somewhat different angle. By 'different angle' I mean the simple fact that today we no longer analyse the national question only in the light of Stalin's definition. Not that Stalin's definition was wrong. The problem is that those days there was either a definitional approach or mechanical application of social and political arrangements. We have not yet overcome this problem. But one of the greatest dangers in dealing with the national question is the problem of dogmatism; we need creative thinking; let us discuss but we should not make a mistake of hurrying to final conclusions; we need more flexible opinions—more so that the national question is such a difficult problem; a politically emotive question; a question which needs careful handling.

In analysing the national question we attempt to analyse the processes that take place in our country and try to interpret reality in the light of facts and theory.

The ANC has always sought to encourage and develop a unity of ideas in our movement, especially on the national question; a discussion and even polemics on this question is welcome. But if we cannot achieve a unity of ideas, we must achieve, at least, a demarcation of differences. This is also allowed. The clarity of ideas is the essential condition for giving the people confidence in the liberatory movement for winning mass support and giving proper guidance.

## Our Stand

It is our firm belief that every people, despite its level of development, despite whether it has formed a nation or not, has a right to determine its destiny, that is the right to self-determination. The right to self-determination in South Africa expresses itself in:

- a) The struggle for political liberation and social emancipation from Apartheid;
- b) The right to national self-determination of the different cultural-linguistic groups under conditions of complete equality.

We should remember that the oppression of the blacks in South Africa is not the result of racism but of capitalism. The racist laws are capitalist laws. But this does not mean we should underplay racism and national oppression more so that, in South Africa, the colonised differ from the coloniser not only in culture but also in physical type, the physical differences rather than the cultural became the basis for discrimination.

In short national self-determination does not mean territorial secession, separation, fragmentation or formation of small states. It means the right to self determination for a single South African nation within the whole of South Africa. That is the destruction of the present state apparatus and its replacement with a new state apparatus—that state's right to self determination; the right of the Blacks to their own state power with sovereignty over every inch of South Africa. This does not mean that the state will be completely black. But it does mean that the majority of the people, the Africans, will definitely predominantly determine the form the state will assume. The numbers mean a lot and the social position of the Africans in society means more. In other words in South Africa we are not primarily dealing with the problem of changing South Africa's relations with a foreign nation, outside our borders, as was the case in colonial Africa, including Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia. The national question revolves around the question of internal arrangements within South Africa itself. The destruction of the present state will alter the status of the majority. This entails equalisation of political and legal rights (full

franchise); the right to sell one's labour power in any field of activity (abolition of the colour bar) and the right to buy and possess property in any area (abolition of reserves and homelands as well as the abolition of laws which restrict on the grounds of colour). The overthrow of oppression is closely connected with the extension of democracy.

#### On Nationalism

Progressives in South Africa used to be shy, suspicious or even afraid of the term 'nationalism' with the result that mostly reactionaries posed themselves as 'nationalists' in order to get popular support. By supporting or even upholding the revolutionary nationalism of the oppressed you are better able to distinguish between revolutionary and reactionary nationalism—the people will see things in their true light. What is important is the 'class position' even on the question of nationalism. The revolutionary national feeling of the oppressed people and the need to put forward a correct policy to gain the confidence of the people and direct the struggle towards the winning of national liberation are compelling practical political questions which need to be taken seriously. Any slight misunderstanding of this question inevitably or automatically leads to an underestimation of the internal strength of the national liberation movement; to a lack of understanding of the profoundly popular and profoundly revolutionary nature of the national liberation movement. The profoundly popular, profoundly revolutionary national feeling of the Africans expresses itself in the fact that the common people cherish their languages and culture—the defence of the national or rather ethnic languages especially when they are under attack, and the demand for full recognition of the African languages have always been an important demand of the people. The demand for full status for the African languages in every sphere is an essential part of any policy of national liberation. We aim at developing ethnic and national cultures and languages so that they can flourish and reach full bloom as a prelude to fusion.

The unity of the Africans does not necessarily mean the disappearance of ethnic

languages and cultures of different African peoples. On the contrary, their development means that a possibility will arise when they will merge and a new African language might emerge.

This brings me into conflict with Lionel Forman's thesis which states that:

'... the likelihood is that a number of different nations will come into being in our country, and that they will flower and prosper before they merge'.

He develops his thesis:

'A single African nation in South Africa is likely to develop before a single South African nation does. And similarly it seems likely that Zulu, Basotho and other nations will develop before they merge into a single African nation'.

Surely Lionel Forman is looking at a future South Africa and is dealing with a delicate issue of periodisation of the evolution of the national question in South Africa. But even then a new South Africa will be a product of our actions and thinking today. It is true when Lionel Forman wrote these words in the late 50s the force and power of African nationalism (and for that matter the degree or depth of inter-ethnic relations amongst the Blacks) was not as advanced as it is today. Those days there was no Umkhonto we Sizwe which is playing a vital role in unifying our people. Since the 1960s—despite Apartheid and Bantustans—various ethnic groups have interacted.

#### Enemy Manoeuvres

African nationalism attaches importance to the recognition and development of oppressed languages and cultures, but it also aims at the achievement of equal and democratic rights.

The ruling class has always sought to preserve aspects of African culture and incorporate them in the oppressive system e.g Zulu dance is meant to entertain tourists who visit mines, so is gum boot dance. It is true that the development of capitalism since the discovery of diamonds and gold meant serious inroads into the traditional forms of organisation of Africans and their culture with the result that the distinct cultures peculiar to specific African ethnic

groups seem to be a relic of the past. But this does not mean that we should despise or ignore them. Our task is to develop them.

In short the Boers, though they pretend to revive African tradition (through Bantustans etc) aim at stamping out all national traits and characteristics of the Africans.

#### The Whites

If in this article I have not said much about the whites, it is not because I do not see their relevance in the struggle now and in the future. To quote Saso: They have to choose either to be part of the problem or part of the solution. Since the Morogoro Conference of 1969 the ANC allowed whites to be members of the ANC. In reply to our enemies we say: by allowing whites into our movement the ANC was far from making concessions to white arrogance or chauvinism. On the contrary the ANC seemed to have foreseen what was going to face and complicate issues in other parts of the continent. By opening the doors to the whites— and it must be said to their credit that in South Africa we have (comparing with other former African colonial countries) a relatively large number of whites who have joined us—the ANC was implementing internationalism of the Africans, the need to prove in practical terms the meaning of internationalism. So that I should not be misunderstood, I am one of those who are convinced that internationalism cannot be reduced to the so-called 'international scene'. When Bram Fischer died his soul was bubbling with internationalism: the identity of interests of people all over the world including the relationship between black and white in South Africa.

Lenin dealt with the question of internationalism on the national question and he was of the opinion that internationalism 'must consist not only in the observance of the formal equality of nations but even in inequality of the oppressor nation, the great nation, that must make up for the inequality which obtains in actual fact'.

What Lenin had in mind was not simply the question of 'pitying the blacks' or 'helping them with gifts' or 'compensating' for the lack of trust, suspicion and daily insults to which the Africans have been

subjected all these centuries. What he was saying is simple: after independence we shall have to arrest the development of the whites in the interest of the development of the blacks. This will affect every aspect of social life, education, army, economy etc.

But we shall have to make use of white expertise without losing our principles. I don't want to be misunderstood as suggesting that blacks are incompetent. What I am saying is that it will take an ANC government some time to produce experts who will manage the economy—and in the meantime we shall need some white experts. This will be on our terms and in the interests of the revolution. This is of great significance because you cannot feed the masses with political slogans and when they are starving they will be used against the new government or perhaps start 'complaining': the Boers were better than this new government.

#### Some Solutions

In conclusion I want to state that in South Africa there is no evidence to suggest that there is any national group, African or not, which demands an existence separate and apart from the rest of the other South African national groups; there is no demand for a separate national culture; no demand for separate education—on the contrary, the demand is for universal, uniform education. The move towards Bantustans, 'Bantu Culture' and Bantu education stems from the ruling racists.

It seems to me important, if not vital, to have a homogeneous national movement which will unite the heterogeneous ethnic groups; a combined movement of all classes and groups consisting of the oppressed nation including revolutionaries from the oppressor nation; a movement that will wage a national struggle primarily directed at the overthrow of political and legal discrimination. The ANC is definitely fulfilling this task. The existence of an oppressed nation that does the struggling and therefore has a right to national self-determination—that is a national group or groups that have the right for conditions to be created by which they may become nations.

The encouragement of a people's nationalism, a progressive nationalism, at this stage of our revolution is of great significance, but



this presupposes that we must know the demands of our different national groups and desires which ring the strongest chords among the people.

The ruling class seeks to accentuate our differences and we, on the other hand, emphasise the similarities of the oppressed: our common and indivisible oppression, our common interests and our common destiny, even psychologically we are one because we think of ourselves, we act and behave as members of the oppressed nation. But this should not be interpreted as to mean that blacks are homogeneous. Even their attitude as groups or sections within groups is not the same—some see national liberation as a leverage. The black 'petit bourgeoisie' sees only national oppression and the black workers see both class and national oppression. The peasant sees the oppressing national group as coming to take his land, his cattle, his money if he has any, or even his wife and perhaps his children. This means that after independence some sec-

tions of the community might have different interests and views, but to raise that question now when there is no such demand would be a dangerous move.

But the most urgent task of today is unity—the welding together of this vast human mass in the flux of a single grievance: the disability put upon them by law; that great mass is becoming mobile, learning to co-operate and moving irresistably forward to demand equality of opportunity and a state of their own creation.

The slogan of the ANC has, throughout the ages, been FREEDOM IN THE LAND OF OUR FOREFATHERS and not AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS. There was and still is ample reason for this.

But I am convinced that one day we shall refer to each other only as 'South Africans' not as Africans, Coloureds, Indians and Whites. Till that moment there is still a long way to go. But when we become 'South Africans' we shall all obviously be Africans and only then shall the slogan 'Africa for the Africans' make sense in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/430



## SOUTH AFRICA

### MATANZIMA. MANGOPE EXPRESS RESERVATIONS TO BOTHA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The leaders of two of South Africa's independent black states, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, appear to have given the thumbs down to the Government's constellation of states policy in its present form.

In a blunt statement to a crucial summit meeting recently on the constellation concept, Prime Minister George Matanzima of Transkei told the South African Government:

The whole policy would be seen by his people as nothing more than "delaying tactics" unless prompt action was taken to clear the bottlenecks in project aid which had brought development in his territory to a virtual standstill.

The current proposals for regional economic co-operation will contribute nothing of what is needed most by Transkei--development inside the country.

The meeting held in Cape Town on July 20 and attended by top South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda officials--was chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana who headed the Delegation to the summit from his territory, is also understood to have allied himself with the opposition to the constellation in its present form.

Both leaders are insistent that development inside their individual states and meaningful land consolidation had to precede regional economic co-operation across national boundaries as envisaged by Pretoria.

Confusion over the constellation policy was increased by South African authorities sending out two memoranda for the summit meeting.

The first stated that land consolidation would adhere strictly to the 1936 Land Act. The second, which was sent out a few days before the meeting, took a different line. It stated that Pretoria was prepared to consider further proposals for consolidation if they proved essential for development.

in his statement of policy to the meeting, Prime Minister Matanzima detailed his dissatisfaction at the way development aid was managed by South Africa and the long delays in getting projects in Transkei off the ground.

He accused two top-level South African advisers of having more power in his country than he himself. The officials had "played a great part in either influencing or manipulating the development stagnation" in Transkei since last year.

They had put "administration ahead of development," Prime Minister Matanzima told the meeting. "The last straw was the inefficiency with which the 1981/82 budget was prepared." A deficit of R40-m became apparent within three months of its preparation, he added.

He asked for the officials to be recalled and said the situation in Transkei was of a crisis nature. Almost all capital aid projects for Transkei were still pending and there would be little to show the people of Transkei on the fifth anniversary of the territory in October.

CSO: 4700/430

TRANSKEI POPULATION GROWTH CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Aug 81 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Excerpt]

UMTATA. — Illegal "immigration" to South Africa contributed to a sharp decline in Transkei's population growth rate between 1970 and 1980, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of Transkei, said yesterday.

Prof Thomas was commenting in an interview on the squatter crisis and the conflict of will it has precipitated between South Africa and Transkei over which should accept responsibility for black squatters in South Africa.

In the decade 1970-1980 Transkei's resident population grew by 1.7% instead of the anticipated 2.7% appropriate to a "Third World" country like Transkei, Prof Thomas said.

One of the reasons for the decline was the "illegal" exodus of Transkeians to South Africa, which had led to the rise of settlements like Crossroads in the 1970s, he added.

Prof Thomas, who recently delivered a detailed paper on Transkei's economy to the Economic Society of South Africa, made it clear that emigration from Transkei was rooted in unemployment.

According to the "most conservative" estimates, Transkei, with a de facto population of about 2 700 000 and a labour force of about 900 000, has at least 120 000 unemployed.

The estimate is based on the assumption that 200 000 Transkei peasants are able to earn a living from the land.

The pressure on people to leave Transkei and enter South Africa unlawfully was compounded by the fall in the number of migrant labourers recruited for contract work in South Africa, Prof Thomas said.

### Growing

"Available statistics on migrant employment suggest a recruitment peak of about 425 000 men in 1978 followed by a decline to about 345 000 in 1979 and 1980."

The number of unemployed in Transkei was growing by 700 000 a year.

Even Transkei matriculants found it difficult to get paid work and the Public Service Commission was receiving about 50 applications a day.

AZAPO REBUTS 'SOWETAN' EDITORIAL ON AID TO SQUATTERS

'SOWETAN' Comment

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Aug 81 p 6

/Editorial: "Our Aid?"

/Excerpt

UNHAPPY as we maybe about the attitudes we have adopted, it is understandable that we often think and react in terms of colour, even when the needs of simple humanity call out with urgency.

But it is a bit of a shame on blacks that whenever our people are overwhelmed by miserable conditions, whites come out with the help. It is all very well for us to be cynical and say that some, or even most, of these liberals are nursing badly battered consciences.

The simple truth is they are serving people out there in Nyanga and Kliptown who are cold, hungry and bewildered.

What we are saying is the time is ripe for our black organisations, from the woman's league, Azapo to Inkatha to get off their polemics and do something for black people. Why should we allow whites to run the risk as in Cape Town to provide for our kin? What is happening to our much vaunted communalism?

We should really be ashamed of ourselves when the need to help our folk presents itself so dramatically, and all

we do is bleat out in frustrated anger.

It is all very well for us to launch political attacks from the luxury and safety of our homes and offices while people are in dire need of the bare necessities. The weather in Cape Town has been most unkind and it seems the Government's determined assault on the problems was most unfortunately timed.

Not only that, but the focus has been put on these problems by the well-timed visit of American Congressmen. The country has been exposed to the kind of battering it has become so used to.

It is interesting to see reports of unease even from Afrikaans churches and universities. The whole country has been made to squirm in its guilt because of the extraordinary hard-heartedness of bureaucrats.

Having said that, let us blacks put our anger aside for a while and come out with the help that is so badly needed. This is not the first time that blacks have suffered in our midst without us lifting as much as a finger to help.

## Wauchope Rebuttal

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by George Wauchope, AZAPO secretary]

[Text]

SIR — Black communalism means the co-existence, interdependence, sharing of wealth and poverty and the sharing of joy and grief among the black people.

When one black person or community is in trouble, it is incumbent upon the more fortunate to rally around and give whatever help they can.

Blacks do not have to stand on a mountain and tell the world what they have done. As blacks we give help as a matter of genuine concern, sincerity and because we are directly affected.

It was therefore unfortunate that the SOWETAN came up with a serious attack on the black community as a whole without first verifying the facts. Many black people have been to the resettlement camps and squatter areas to offer help without blowing their trumpets.

Concerning the recent incident of squatters in Crossroads, Nyanga and Klip-town, Azapo was involved through its branches and

community development sub-committees. Seeing that SOWETAN is mainly a Reef paper I will highlight some of the things Azapo did in Kliptown.

The secretariate for health organised a mobile clinic which was and still is manned by Dr J Variava and Dr A Asvat. Dr Variava is the former Azapo secretary for health and sport, and Dr Asvat is an executive member of the Lenasia branch.

Our Klipspruit, Dlamini and Chiawelo units have always been involved in Kliptown giving whatever help they could. In fact to date, they are taking turns in taking hot meals every evening, to the affected people.

Azapo has also enlisted the help of other concerned organisations in Soweto and as is customary for blacks, none of these has ever come out to boast for what it has done for the victims.

The fact that August 18 is regarded as compassion day in the black consciousness calendar and the fact that Azapo had invited other sis-

ter black organisations on Sunday August 16 to a special seminar on resettlement and squatter camps proves how concerned the organisation is with the plight of the victims there.

In fact, Azapo resolved to:

- Rededicate ourselves to fight all laws that destroy the black people and to fight the creators and perpetrators of such laws;

- Directly and practically involve ourselves in helping people in the so-called squatter camps and resettlement areas;

- Set out national plans, strategies and information which will safeguard the involvement of the black masses in any problems that may be caused by "squating" and resettlement in future.

Although it is not in the nature of Azapo to blow its trumpet for whatever it does, I do feel that it is incumbent upon me to put the record straight in view of the insinuation expressed in the SOWETAN editorial.

## Black Consciousness Seminar

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text]

**AZAPO HAS** termed the coming "independence" of the Ciskei "another sell-out action by the notorious bantustan leaders".

Chief Lennox Sebe "and those of his mentality" were drawing the wrath of the black nation to themselves, Azapo president Khehla Mthembu told a seminar yesterday.

### PEOPLE'S WRATH

"Stooges Muzorewa and Chirau had their share of the people's wrath," he said.

The seminar, which was also attended by people from other black consciousness movements, focused on Government-created institutions, with special emphasis on the forthcoming South African Indian Council elections and the Ciskeian "independence" in December. It also looked into resettlement and squatter problems, and ways of helping people at places like Nyanga and Kliptown.

### DISCREPANCY

Speaking on "independent" states, Mthembu said: "The miseries caused by Matanzima, Mangope and Mphephu to their so-called citizens are untold. One need not be a mathematician to see the discrepancy or unproportionality between 13 per cent given to over 24 million people and 87 per cent given to six million."

"We recognise the fact that the entire country of Azania belongs to the black people, hence our vehement rejection of the bantustan policy. The policy of bantustans has arisen by the myth that the black people consist of separate nations."

Mthembu said this imposition of the white government was aimed at:

- Depriving the black people of their inalienable right of citizenship in the country;

- Destroying the unity and solidarity of the black people;

- Fostering the apartheid policy of divide and rule and;

- Facilitating the continued economic exploitation of the black people.

The seminar, heard at Wilgespruit, near Roodepoort, heard that the South African Indian Council was another of those "diabolical" strategies the "settler" Government was trying to create to legalise their "right" to think for everyone, as said by Prime Minister P W Botha in Parliament recently.

CSO: 4700/430



MOTLANA DISCUSSES ISSUE OF TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Jul-Aug 81 pp 33-34

[Text]

**P**OLITICAL analysts are agreed South Africa is coming under increasing pressure to talk to the authentic black leadership. The days of puppeteering with carefully selected and cultivated community council and homeland leaders are coming to be seen for the waste of time they are.

It is pointless for Pretoria to hold so-called consultations with the "Made in Pretoria" leaders who represent no-one but the interests of the apartheid regime.

South Africa has for years staved off the day when she would have to sit round a table with the authentic black leadership to usher in the new era. She has managed to carry it off, so far, by such devices as flaunting her mineral wealth to deter the western world from interfering too strongly.

She has hoped for miracles to happen - that the west would accept apartheid, and that blacks in South Africa would be talked into it by the puppet leaders and their charade of independence.

But these miracles are not happening. Blacks are further than ever from accepting what the government is trying to push down their throats. All that these efforts have led to is a situation where more and more blacks automatically believe that anything any white man says is against their interests.

For a while, the rulers thought that the new administration in Washington was an answer to their prayers - but now even

Reagan is demanding real movement towards the dismantling of the apartheid edifice as a quid pro quo for embracing our latter-day racists.

They are losing hope in miracles, and are beginning to want to talk turkey.

We blacks were rather intrigued, therefore, when during the last election campaign the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, stated that he would be willing to meet with the Committee of Ten under certain conditions.

Our immediate response was to declare that the need for such a meeting does not - at this moment - arise.

This decision has been criticised by white people. Some take it as renewed evidence that we are "parmantige Bantoes" and others argue that we should grasp every opportunity to make contact with the regime and to enlighten it.

Let no-one make the mistake of thinking we are keen to speak to the ruling party merely for the sake of speaking. We have over the years considered becoming entangled in government-created institutions, but have rejected this because these institutions are created not in our interests, but in direct opposition to them.

Nor will we be "consulted" by the government to serve as tools for its purposes. The government can always make a show of "consulting" a few blacks whose views will be ignored when decisions are made. But it will be reported that decisions were arrived at after due consultation with

all groups, and thus we are compromised. We will not be used to give the government respectability.

At a well-attended mass meeting in Soweto in April 1978 it was decided that we blacks would neither accept any invitation to consult with the government nor serve on any government-created body until the government showed its commitment to change by doing one little thing: abolishing the pass laws. The pass laws are the most vicious, unChristian system of human control ever devised by man against man, excluding neither Nazi Germany nor Stalinist Russia. While they exist, we will not begin to think of talking to their perpetrators.

Subsequently, a firmer stance has also been taken by most authentic black organisations regarding the pre-conditions that we would require before we speak to the government. These are:

- that the principal black leaders, who are in jail or exile, would attend any such consultations, and;
- that the agenda for the meeting consists of determining the methods of dismantling apartheid and creating a non-racial democratic society.

Mr. Botha should not be surprised that we set our own pre-conditions. He sees nothing wrong with setting pre-conditions himself. He says that he will speak to the Committee of Ten, but not to the ANC, the PAC or Azapo, and that he will only speak to us if we (according to the newspapers) "renounce violence and extremism". He has made it clear that there are some things which are not negotiable, such as shared power.

Do he and his supporters think that because he is in power and we are not, therefore he can set whatever pre-conditions he likes and we must swallow whatever degrading crumbs he offers us? Let them then think again.

If we are not meeting to talk about how to create a society where we all have equal

citizenship, then there is nothing to meet about.

We recognise the realities. We know who holds the power at the present. We are keen to speak to the government, and we are very keen to achieve justice without having to pass through turmoil. But we do not want the government to think we are so keen that we will negotiate with it to our own disadvantage, or that we will accept half-baked reforms which leave us as second-class citizens.

If the government dropped its pre-conditions, and invited blacks to speak to it on a basis where *everything* was negotiable, then we would still find it difficult - in the light of past experiences - to accept. But we may then develop a different attitude towards the government's bonafides, and we may agree to meet on a basis that is not all that we desire.

But the government should remember that to meet on any terms at all, already involves us in compromise. The only thing which would not involve us in compromise is the total and immediate abolition of apartheid, and the creation in South Africa of the legal equality which the entire world recognises is our right.

**W**e do not see why we should have to meet to negotiate for that right. Nonetheless, we are prepared to meet because the reality is that if that right is not negotiated then it will be achieved through violence.

We recognise white fears and we recognise the need to settle those fears in order to create a just, non-racial society. We are very willing to guarantee the rights of all individuals. We are prepared to do a lot of hard talking to come to terms on such matters as economic policy. But whites should not think that our reasonableness will extend to accepting a system in which they continue to hold special privileges under the law. That would be an insult us.

'SOWETAN' CRITICIZES REFERENDUM IDEA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Aug 81 p 6

/Editorial: "Back to Ox-Wagon Days!"/

/Text/

ONE OF the more serious anomalies in South African perspectives is the racial error of parallax.

If the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, who is seen to be one of those most outspoken against the Government, can be reported to see the new legislation for a referendum into the constitution as a leap forward, then the political divide between black and white is enormous.

We find the Prime Minister's call for this new legislation not only belated but simply tepid after the poor performance he and his government put against the dreaded verkrampstes.

Dr Slabbert himself raises minor questions like: how will the voters' roll for blacks be controlled; will only urban blacks be allowed to have a say; what questions will be asked? There are more fundamental questions.

Now that blacks (and we use the word in its generic form to include coloureds and Indians) have shown their dis-

enchantment with the President's Council, what is the aim of the referendum? We also see separate referenda for separate races self-defeating and most unscientific to say the least.

There would be problems about such a referendum across the board even if things were normal here.

Those coloureds and Indians co-opted into the President's Council are a minority voice. Most blacks have boycotted the Council or come out most strongly against it. We do not see how the Government hopes to get even a bare minority to voice their feelings in this abortive exercise.

Because blacks have not been consulted in the Council and because there has been this upswing to the Right within the government - the least we can expect is a massive boycott of such a move.

It does seem to us a waste of time and money that legislation has to be passed for a referendum into a measure which is a

dead letter in the eyes of the majority in the first place.

The referendum is perhaps another smoke-screen by a government which has been battered psychologically by the rightwingers.

Further to that we fear many whites, not excluding Dr Slabbert, would like to console themselves that the government can surface from the quagmire of conservatism that uses its emotion more than its head in our very complex situation. We hope these whites would stop making such sympathetic noises and call a spade by its name.

Our government (and those preceding this one) will not ever have the courage to put its lunatic fringe on the right exactly where it belongs - back to the ox-wagon days.

CSO: 4700/430

BLACK UNIVERSITY PLAN FACES INCREASING OPPOSITION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

The row over the proposed Vista University for blacks near Pretoria is gathering momentum as a select parliamentary committee studies the Bill to establish the university.

Academics and politicians have not only attacked the Bill as being an "abhorrent attempt to entrench apartheid" but are viewing it as a serious threat to the future of "open" or mixed universities.

They have also seriously questioned the morality of establishing a new university when existing universities are financially crippled and have queried the economics and practicality of such a university.

The Bill has already passed through two readings.

The Department of Education and Training (DET) said the university was being planned against a background of an estimated 180 000 blacks who would matriculate in 2000.

In 1990 a total of 23 340 blacks were expected to get matric exemption and another 44 673 to get a Senior Certificate.

The DET said it was important to note that last year more than 7 420 students at adult education centres were studying for matric.

"In addition the proposed new university will provide opportunities for 33 654 teachers — of whom only 448 are graduates — to improve their academic qualifications."

Last year 19 711 blacks were enrolled at the various universities, of whom 10 687 were enrolled through Unisa.

A significant criticism directed against Vista is that it will offer no correspondence courses.

The enrolment figures are more than double those of five years ago.

In addition 8 263 degrees were awarded to blacks from 1966 to 1979.

Academics and politicians are strongly opposed to the university not only over the "potentially disastrous consequences of further racial polarisation" but because of the ability of the university to meet future black undergraduate needs.

INKATHA, AFRIKANER YOUTH FORM FOUNDATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Aug 81 p 11

[Article by Themba Khumalo]

[Text]

Inkatha Youth Brigade leaders and moderate Afrikaner students merged at the weekend to form the South African Youth Foundation at the University of Stellenbosch.

According to Mr Ntwe Mafole, national organiser of the Youth Brigade, the inaugural meeting of the foundation was addressed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, Mr Gibson Thula, urban representative of the kwaZulu Government, and Dr Oscar Dlomo, general secretary of Inkatha.

Mr Mafole said the meeting was also attended by the former PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin and other prominent members of Parliament who are attending the Parliamentary session in Cape Town.

He said they formed the foundation as individuals and not as youth brigade leaders.

The main aim of the foundation is to improve relations and co-operation

between black and white youths because the future of the country was in the hands of the young, Mr Mafole said.

Mr Mafole said Dr Koornhof and Dr Dlomo emphasised the necessity of unity between blacks and whites, particularly among the youth of this country.

He said Mr Thula spoke about influx control problems experienced by blacks.

Mr Mafole pointed out that merging with white students was consistent with the policy of Inkatha which allowed them to collaborate with people of all races who were prepared to negotiate.

"The motive is not a membership drive of Inkatha but to prove that we as youths, black and white can work together in harmony," Mr Mafole said.

He said some white students who were members of the foundation have been appointed to conduct winter classes at the University of kwaZulu during school holidays.



## YEAR'S GUERRILLA ATTACKS LISTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Tony Weaver]

[Text]

A NATIONWIDE increase in guerrilla attacks on installations and military and police targets has marked 1981 — and the banned African National Congress has claimed responsibility for most of the incidents.

The diary of sabotage and armed guerrilla attacks this year includes:

● February 7: Blast rocks Field Street, Durban, at about 2.30pm, damaging shops and slightly injuring two passersby. No-one has claimed responsibility for the blast, which came soon after a Wit Kommando attack on the house of a local MPC.

● April 14: Explosives destroy 20m of the main rail line between Richards Bay and Vryheid in Natal, partly derailing a laden goods train. Thought to have been the work of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the ANC's military wing.

### Limpet mines

● April 21: Serious damage to two main transformers at a Durban power substation by what are thought to have been limpet mine blasts. MK claims responsibility.

● May 6: A section of rail line near Hoedspruit in the Eastern Transvaal is blasted by TNT. MK claims responsibility.

● May 10: A handgrenade thrown by a guerrilla suspect kills a police detective at Cottendale, near Hoedspruit.

● May 21: Port Elizabeth's rail link to Johannesburg and Cape Town is ripped apart by a bomb blast.

● May 25: As Republic Day celebrations reach their height, a wave of MK sabotage hits the country. An East London police station is attacked with grenades and AK-47 rifles, shortly before a rifle attack on the Ciskei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Charles Sebe; portions of rail line blasted between New Canada and Dube in Soweto and on the Umlazi-Durban link; power lines in the Free State are cut; an unexploded pamphlet bomb is defused in Durban.

### Fringe group

● May 27: Bomb blast wrecks a Defence Force recruiting office in Durban.

● June 1: Three Progressive Federal Party offices hit by petrol bombs, and an ultra-

Leftwing fringe group believed responsible. ANC sources denied responsibility.

● June 6: The Durban Cenotaph is badly damaged in a blast believed to have been the work of the ANC.

● June 11: Portion of track blasted on the Durban-Empaneni line.

● July 3: Powerful limpet mine is found and defused on the Shell petrol storage depot in Alberton.

● July 21: The MK cause "several millions of rands" damage with limpet mine blasts at two Eastern Transvaal power stations and a power plant.

● July 28: Durban showrooms of McCarthy Sigma and McCarthy Leyland wrecked by powerful bombs.

● August 6: Central Square in East London hit by a powerful bomb, shattering windows and causing minor injuries.

● August 8: Constantia shopping centre in Port Elizabeth damaged by a bomb, causing minor injuries to pedestrians.

● August 11: Voortrekkerhoogte military base hit by a rocket attack.

## ENLARGED COMMISSION TO STUDY PROBLEM OF URBAN BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

**HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.** — The Van Der Walt Commission is to be enlarged in order to investigate the situation of the urban Black, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof announced in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking on his vote in the Budget Committee Stage, he said the Cabinet had approved the extension of the Commission to 12 members or more under two vice-chairmen.

Half the enlarged Commission would have the specific task of investigating and reporting on those Blacks living outside the national states.

The other half would continue to concern itself with the national states and consolidation.

"The commission will also be drawn into a closer relationship with the top structure of the Department of Co-operation and Development in order that they can co-ordinate with the two separate parts concerning Blacks inside and outside the national states," he said.

The Cabinet had also approved the recruitment of a "top expert" to serve the department on a contract basis, Dr Koornhof said.

This expert would be a recognised authority in the field of urbanisation and housing and he hoped to be able to announce his name soon.

Dr Koornhof denied Opposition claims that the Government had no plan or strategy to deal with Black urbanisation.

An elaborate programme drawn up by his department recognised that although squatting was not policy, upgrading and clearance of squatter areas was a priority target.

Among the other aspects of the agreed programme were issues such as the desirability of creating site and service schemes and the need to encourage self-build housing schemes.

Ways and means would also be sought to eliminate obstacles in the way of financing private home building by the individual and to activate employers into participating in the provision of homes for workers.

The Cabinet had also received and considered the report of the Viljoen Commission's inquiry into Soweto's housing and the private sector's involvement.

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SAPA's parliamentary reports: A Braid, C le Roux, P Claassen, J W Londen, S Motter and D Powell, all of the press gallery, house of assembly. — Sapa.

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## 'BORDER ADJUSTMENT' TALKS WITH SWAZILAND ANALYZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa and Swaziland entered their "border adjustment" talks with diametrically opposed assumptions and objectives, which are almost certain to complicate if not torpedo their negotiations.

The talks focus primarily on the land which lies between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean — which at present falls under KwaZulu — but are understood to extend to those pieces of South Africa's "Swazi homeland" of KaNgwane adjoining the northern border of Swaziland.

As a matter of *real politik*, South Africa is unlikely to surrender any territory without gaining some political advantage in return, particularly as any decision to cede territory already allotted to KwaZulu is certain to arouse bitter feelings among South Africa's more than 5-million Zulu people.

One obvious objective for Pretoria is to make fulfilment of Swaziland's long-cherished dream of an outlet to the sea conditional on its willingness to become a *de facto* partner in South Africa's proposed Constellation of Southern Africa States.

KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who accuses South Africa of "wheeler-dealing", has no doubt that Pretoria hopes to achieve just that. His information concurs with information obtained by the Rand Daily Mail.

## Constellation

The theoretical advantages to Pretoria of drawing Swaziland into the constellation are substantial. They include:

- Eventual elimination of the "terrorist conduit" which passes through Swaziland from Mozambique to South Africa. It is an open secret that several African National Congress (ANC) raiding parties have entered and left South Africa via Swaziland.

- Facilitating construction of the proposed railway through Swaziland from Komatipoort in the Eastern Transvaal to Richards Bay in Natal. It would both diminish South African dependence on Maputo and tighten the economic bonds between South Africa and Swaziland.

But there is another prospective advantage for Pretoria: surrender of the nucleus of the KaNgwane homeland to Swaziland and, with it, responsibility for 300 000 *de facto* Swazi inhabitants of the "homeland".

There are, however, further hidden hypothetical gains from Pretoria's perspective. While it will lose a small, impoverished "homeland", it will gain Swaziland as an ally and a *de facto* "Swaziland homeland" with the additional "plus" of international recognition for it.

For Pretoria's more ambitious — or grandiose — strategists, an enlarged Swaziland firmly within the ambit of

South African suzerainty could even serve as the prototype for similar changes in relation to Lesotho and even Botswana.

But attempts to bring the grand scheme to fruition will run into serious resistance, not least from Swaziland.

Swaziland will obviously gain greatly in some respects if it came out of the negotiations with both a corridor to the sea and a bigger population and surface area (addition of 300 000 Swazis would increase existing population by nearly 60%).

But, much as Swaziland's rulers may yearn for access to the sea and to reunite the Swazi people in an extended state — there are about 650 000 Swazis in South Africa as against 500 000 in Swaziland — they are also jealous guardians of Swaziland's independence.

Their aim, according to one informed source, is to "make Swaziland the Switzerland of Africa", a small but independent country which will try to reconcile the warring countries of the continent.

Symbolising Swaziland's aspirations is the Heads of State Village being built to accommodate important guests for King Sobhuza II's diamond jubilee celebrations next month.

After the celebrations, the source told the Mail, it is planned to convert the village into a peace conference centre, where the parties to conflict in Africa will be invited to settle

their differences through the good offices of Swaziland.

The first priority is to settle intra-black disputes but later it is hoped Swaziland's peace-making role will extend to the ultimate challenge of defusing the dangerous collision between South Africa's white governors and ANC guerrillas and their African supporters.

For Swaziland to fulfil that role its integrity and independence will have to be above suspicion — which means that it is certain to resist any attempt to undermine its sovereignty, even at the cost of shelving its territorial and irredentist ambitions.

Relevant, too, to the issue is Swaziland's self-image in the "border adjustment" talks.

It does not see itself as a supplicant but as a rightful claimant to usurped land which is still occupied by Swazis. That does not suggest it is likely to gratefully pay the price asked by South Africa for any land that may be ceded.

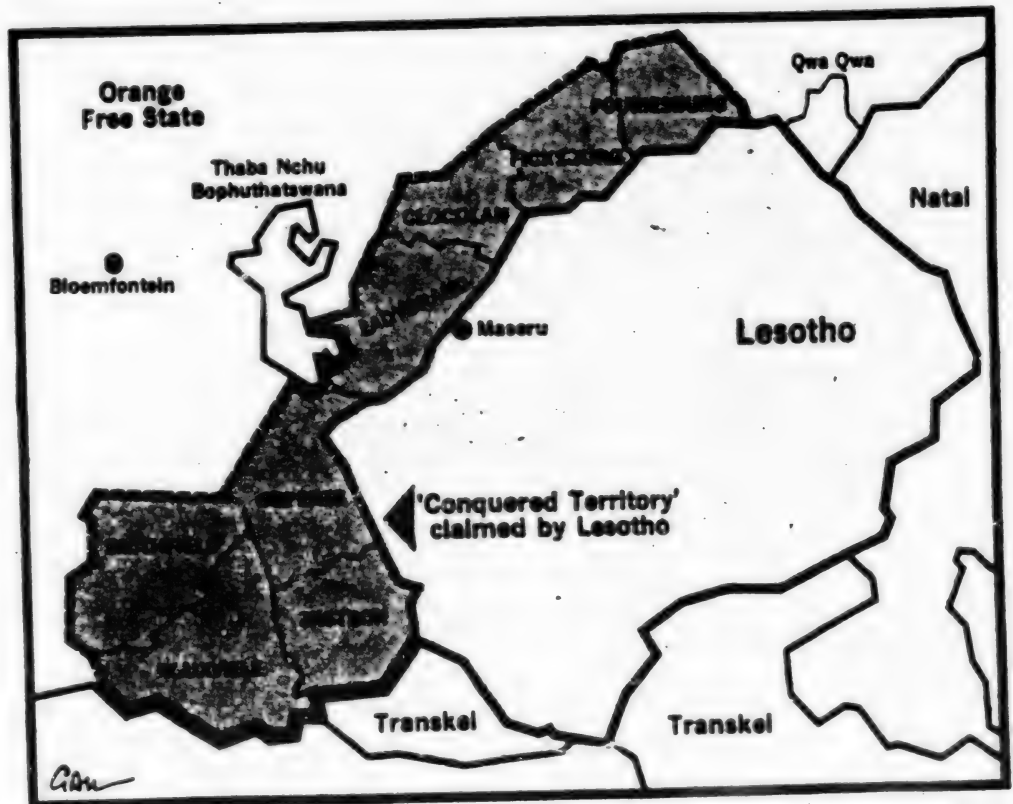
But, over and above considerations of pride, Swaziland will have to move very cautiously in any negotiations. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), of which Swaziland is a member, long ago declared its opposition to the alteration of colonial boundaries, including those drawn by South Africa's European colonisers.

If Swaziland is to secure OAU approval for any boundary alteration, it would have to consult closely with both the OAU and ANC leaders, as the OAU recognised spokesmen on South Africa. That would certainly act as guarantee against any deal calculated to purely strengthen white-ruled South Africa.

Moreover any trade-off with Swaziland which affects either KwaZulu or KaNgwane is certain to arouse opposition from leaders of both regions.

Chief Buthelesi has already expressed firm opposition to any move to cede KwaZulu territory to Swaziland — and, in any political equation, it must remain a moot point whether the friendship of Swaziland is worth the cost of alienating more than 5-million Zulus.

KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, has made manifest his determination to work for the advancement of KaNgwane as an integral part of South Africa



He declared recently: "I am both a Swazi and a South African. My commitment to the development of KaNgwane is in keeping with my commitment to the well-being of South Africa. To us KaNgwane is a region whose political and economic future is inextricably linked to South Africa."

But Mr Mabuza's opposition to the absorption of KaNgwane by Swaziland may rest on less secure foundations than Chief Buthelesi's resistance to the loss of KwaZulu territory.

Many Swazis still acknowledge King Sobhuza as their monarch. Last year a clear majority of South Africa's 35 Swazi chiefs (22 of whom live in KaNgwane) journeyed to King Sobhuza's palace at Lositha to pay obeisance to him.

At least 12 members of KaNgwane's 36-member Legislative Assembly have to be chiefs, which *prima facie* means that there is likely to be a potential lobby in favour of amalgamation with Swaziland.

KwaZulu and KaNgwane resistance aside, South Africa could arouse problems of a different kind if it agreed to cede territory to Swaziland.

## Surrender

As Chief Buthelesi pointed out in an interview, for Pretoria to surrender land to Swaziland because it is occupied by Swazis would be to invite simi-

lar irredentist claims from Lesotho, Botswana and the independent "homelands" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

The agitation of land demands from the BLS countries of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland will be compounded by renewed land claims from the TBV states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

While some of Pretoria's advisors might like to see Lesotho absorb the tiny Basotho "homeland" of Qwaqwa in return for greater co-operation from Maseru, Lesotho is almost certain to press its claims to the "conquered territory" with greater determination than ever.

The "conquered territory" is not confined to an undeveloped "homeland" but embraces some of the best white-owned farming land in the Free State. As Pretoria well knows, that is just the kind of "blood and history" issue which the Herstigte Nasionale Party has learnt to exploit to great effect.

Even Swaziland may cash in. Its land claims do not stop conveniently at the borders of KwaZulu and KaNgwane but extend into white-owned territory.

As Mr Mabuza observed at a recent conference: "At the time of the death of Sobhuza I in about 1838, the Swazi Kingdom was more than thrice the size of Swaziland as we know it today."



# BUTHELEZI COMMISSION TO PRESENT RECOMMENDATIONS IN OCTOBER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text]

**RECOMMENDATIONS** for a new political dispensation for Natal and KwaZulu will be presented to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the end of October.

This was revealed in Martinburg yesterday by Professor G D Schreiner who heads the controversial Buthelezi Commission investigating the future of the two regions.

Prof Schreiner said the commission was meeting in plenary session on September 21 and hoped to have its final report ready a month later.

And the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsba Buthelezi — who appointed the commission last November — has promised that further initiatives will follow the report.

The commission's brief was to report on ways to implement "a co-operative approach between Natal and KwaZulu" within the framework of SA. This could include a union of the two areas.

When the commission was announced, Prof Schreiner said people in power could not ignore its findings "except to the peril of SA".

He said Chief Buthelezi's action in appointing the commission was "a clear statement that he was prepared to negotiate".

At a recent meeting with visiting US congressmen, Chief Buthelezi said the commission was "a black initiative and a move away from dependency on whites for proposals about constitutional reform."

## Political logjam

It was based on the recognition that a "political logjam" existed in SA. The broad thinking behind the commission was that change could occur in the Natal-KwaZulu region without having to confront political interests elsewhere in SA.

The commission comprises more than 40 members drawn from leaders in the economic, social, cultural, educational and political fields.

Five specialist working groups headed by experts have been examining specific areas. These are: constitutional and political; planning and administration; economics and development; social services and health; and education.

The commission was rejected by the National Party which refused to nominate representatives to serve on it. However the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut decided to co-operate with the commission without actually being represented on it, Prof Schreiner said yesterday.



KOORNHOF: 'UNCONTROLLED SQUATTING' CANNOT BE ALLOWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — As long as the Government was in power and for as long as he was Minister of Co-operation and Development, he would treat illegal squatters the way he had treated those at Nyanga, Dr Piet Koornhof said yesterday.

No government could tolerate the flaunting of the law, he said when he spoke on the Co-operation and Development vote in the budget committee stage.

He said his department had processed 922 squatters out of the Cape Peninsula "after assessing each case on its merits".

In the past five days 229 buses and eight other vehicles had been stopped and a total of 8 994 people questioned.

These people were being ferried in from the Transkei in buses as part of an orchestrated and organised campaign to seek embarrassing confrontations with the Government, Dr Koornhof said.

One bus driver had been paid R1 000 as an initial pay-

ment towards a R17,50-a-head fare to deliver his passengers to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

#### **Pocket money**

"Not only were these people's bus fares paid, but each was given R20 pocket money so they could come and take a stand here against the law and participate in a campaign of civil disobedience," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof said Blacks had left the Transkei since August 25 by various routes without going through border posts and had made their way to Queenstown from where a Reverend Hall arranged their transport to Cape Town.

They were forwarded to the Athlone advice office and a bus load was accompanied by Mrs Luckett, wife of the Reverend Sydney Luckett of St Josephine's Church in Wynberg. The same Rev Luckett's intervention had made it impossible for the Transkei and South African Governments to come to an agreement with the squatters, Dr Koornhof said.

He said the two governments had agreed on August 14 that "uncontrolled squatting cannot be allowed and tolerated in the interests of squatters themselves" and that no squatting would be allowed, particularly at Nyanga.

#### **Prescribe**

"But in spite of a Black government saying that this is its official viewpoint, the

member for Houghton (Mrs Helen Suzman) wants to prescribe to that government what to tell its people.

"There is only one cure for uncontrolled squatting: nip it in the bud," Dr Koornhof said.

"While this Government is in power and for as long as I am Minister I will not treat squatters any differently. As soon as squatting rears its head, I will smother it instantly," he said.

Dr Koornhof said in May a Black journalist had reported to a leader in the United States that there would be an "outburst" in the peninsula to coincide with the start of the Parliamentary session.

"We knew this thing was coming in May," Dr Koornhof said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches had told the council's members on May 18 that a major SACC concern was "the uprooting and dumping of God's children". August was declared "a month of compassion for the cry of resettled communities".

On July 16, when police and officials of his department carried out arrests at Nyanga, the names of the arrested were taken by the Women's Movement for Peace. They had been involved in orchestrated campaigns to assist squatting and arranged for buses to return deported squatters from the Transkei during May.

TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES BUDGET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 81 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Excerpt]

**THE gloomiest Provincial Council session in years — and some provincial sources say the most depressing — closed in Pretoria yesterday with the province facing the stark reality of bankruptcy on two fronts — financially and in personnel.**

The Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and his Executive Committee members pulled no punches in outlining the severity of the situation. And Mr Cruywagen in fact won praise from the Progressive Federal Party Opposition for his "square dealing" and honesty.

There were a number of major stirs in the session. But probably the biggest, which is still a talking point, was the threat made by Mr Cruywagen to do everything in his power to sever provincial relationships with any universities at which "unpatriotic" acts took place.

He made his attack specifically on Witwatersrand University but said, too, his threat applied as well to any other university at which the mark might be overstepped.

Provincial action would be to terminate agreements with any offending university on the training of teachers from the province's teachers colleges.

On the finance front, the council heard that many projects were being shelved or curtailed because of inadequate funds — and inadequate staff to carry them out even if the funds were available.

The Budget for the year shows the biggest expected estimated deficit in the province's history — R57 234-million.

Mr Cruywagen warned the Central Government the provinces must receive increased sources of revenue, or "the dyke will burst".

But the situation on the overall staff front is even worse.

A critical shortage in the physical planning section of the Administration, for instance, was said to be causing delays costing township developers many millions of rands — and this at a time of extreme housing shortage.

In this section only half of the 49 posts are at present filled — but seven of the planners on the payroll are away on military service as well, leaving just 17 staff

members to do the work which should be handled, conservatively, by a staff of three times that number.

Meanwhile, the teacher shortage continues — and the shortage of nurses has become so serious that at least one hospital, Pretoria's H F Verwoerd, is now being kept limping along only with the aid of student power.

An unprecedented crisis is expected in a month or six weeks' time when students who are now helping man the wards start their examinations.

Dr Servaas Latsky, MEC in charge of road traffic warned that patrolling of the province's roads was being hamstrung by a shortage of provincial traffic inspectors.

Of a total of 300 posts for White inspectors 125 were vacant and 33 of the 125 posts for Black inspectors were not filled.

Dr Latsky revealed that the nursing shortage was not only serious at the H F Verwoerd, but that it was also critical in Johannes-

burg and the Witwatersrand zone as a whole.

Vacant posts for white student nurses in the PWV complex, he said, was now nearly 50 percent and about half the posts for sisters were also vacant.

Mr Fanie Schoeman, MEC in charge of personnel, announced panic-station measures to try to keep the provincial wheels rolling.

These included impassioned appeals to pensioners to return to work and to married women with children to come back and work, even if only in morning posts.

The situation resulted in heavy pressure from the Progressive Federal Party Opposition on the governing party to open more White posts to Blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

But, replied the MEC's, the province was having trouble in finding suitably qualified non-Whites to fill even the posts open to them.

Plans to draw in young mothers include a plan to convert the capital city's old Capitol Theatre, adjoining the provincial headquarters building, into a crèche and

to provide supervision facilities for children of working mothers there.

On the overall staff front, stark figures showed how serious the situation is. At present the Transvaal has 109 862 people on its payroll. But in virtually all departments employment has dropped in the past year.

Even in the predominantly clerical secretarial division White employment has dropped by nearly 25 percent from 1 572 to 1 197.

In the Technical Departments of Works and Roads there has been massive decreases in staff — nearly 26 percent in White staff alone in the Works Department, the drop being from 2 072 to 1 535.

Roads Department overall decreases were about nine percent, from 18 525 to 16 762.

The Hospitals Department reported a drop of nearly 20 percent in White staff — mainly nurses — alone, from 22 239 to 17 960.

Summing up on hospitals, Dr Latsky said the position was critical and that some hospitals were now having grave difficulties even manning their casualty sections.

BILL INTRODUCED ON ADMISSION OF NONWHITES TO WHITE SCHOOLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE admittance of non-White pupils to White private schools in South Africa is to be controlled by a special amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

The Bill which is in line with the Government's non-negotiable principle of separate schools for each population group where possible, gives the Minister of National Education the right to declare a White private school fit for either Blacks, Coloureds or Indians.

I understand the purpose of this Bill is to bring order to the illegal admittance of pupils of colour to certain private White schools.

It is apparently not the purpose of the Bill to take over control of White private schools but to give the Minister statutory rights to see to it that Black, Coloured and Asian pupils legally get the education which is deemed to

be the education for each respective population group.

At present Black, Coloured or Indian pupils who attend White private schools are not bound by laws related to Black, Coloured or Indian education.

This Bill stipulates that a private school which admits Non-White pupils shall not, by reason of the admission of such pupils, become subject to a provision of law relating to the education of Black, Coloured and Indian pupils. The education provided at such a school to such pupils for all purposes shall be deemed to be education entrusted to a Provincial Council.

But the Minister of National Education may declare a specific school which has admitted a Black, Coloured or Indian pupil, as a school for the education of either Black, Coloured or Indian pupils, as the case may be.

# SMALL COAL-PRODUCING COMPANIES SEEK SHARE OF EXPORTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 81 p 13

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

SMALL coal-producing companies, attracted by high prices available on world markets, may well find they are unable to afford to join the elite band of exporters.

To establish a railway siding facility compatible with the new generation of coal trains requires a substantial capital investment — millions not thousands — and small producers may find this cost prohibitive.

One industry source says the shortage of capital to provide infrastructure for the best use of Railways facilities will put coal exports out of reach of many smaller companies.

To maximise efficiency the SAR has upgraded the trains used for the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, and users of the terminal have had to upgrade their siding facilities three times since the inception of the Richards Bay facility.

With the announcement of new coal export allocations imminent — the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, is expected to present his proposals to the Cabinet within days — many small producers are hoping for a slice of the lucrative export cake.

In the last allocation bigger producers argued with notable success that their contribution to domestic energy requirements — supplies to Ecom at low prices — should be rewarded by export permits.

International oil companies used a similar argument, and with a similar measure of success in attaining export allotments.

The small producers now argue that their position in the exploitation of South Africa's coal reserves is essential — they are prepared to develop small deposits which the bigger operators disregard. They have found small overseas markets which are no less important as foreign exchange earners than those of the major customers.

The Independent Coal Producers Association, representing about 20 mines which are not members of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association or the Natal Anthracite Association, submitted its proposals to the Government a year ago, but these were revised after Mr De Klerk announced increased estimates of coal reserves.

It is not yet clear whether the new export ceiling — assuming it will be raised — will be given as a globular figure or if individual producers will be mentioned in the allocation.

It appears unlikely that there will be a wide spread of producers — it would be logistically impractical for the ports to handle 20 or 30 different types of coal.

Small producers have complained that the export scene is a closed shop, open only to those who provided the initial capital for the Richards Bay terminal. After persistent nagging from producers, the Government asked the indepen-

dents to form a co-ordinated group.

It is believed the first criterion Mr De Klerk will apply when considering the coal export ceiling is the extent of mineable reserves. Estimates of the annual surplus available for export range from 60-million tons to as high as 100-million tons.

With Phase II of Richards Bay at 44-million tons, 2 900 000 tons being shipped through Durban and a small quantity going through Maputo, the export allocation is about 50-million tons a year.

The second criterion is the contribution the producer is making to the domestic market. It appears unlikely that permits will be granted for the export of coal to any producer not supplying the domestic market.

Mr De Klerk will also require an assurance that the producer will be able to meet its export commitments, and here there are some complications.

Some producers may have the potential to increase their reserves to ensure a consistent flow of coal for 30 years, but are unwilling to buy these prospects without an export permit.

Another criterion, and possibly the most important, is the capacity of the Railways to handle the additional traffic.

The SAR wants to close the Durban coal facility, and to accommodate the exports now being channelled through Durban may find it necessary to build another terminal at Richards Bay, to be operated by the SAR independently of the RBCT.

The new terminal would also handle exports by producers without a stake in the RBCT, which is a private company and handles only coal supplied by its shareholders.

The development of Richards Bay, and ultimately the possibility of expanding the facility in Maputo, will be clarified once the new coal export ceiling is established this month.

CSO: 4700/430



SENTRACHEM'S SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT ON SCHEDULE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 81 p 22

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Excerpt]

**SENTRACHEM'S** new R350-million Afprene complex in Newcastle, Natal, is on schedule and will probably be commissioned before the middle of next year.

The new complex, which is going to produce synthetic rubbers from coal, will virtually make South Africa independent of rubber imports. Apart from that it could also save the country as much as R150-million in foreign exchange in 1983.

The managing director of Sentrachem, Dave Marlow, told journalists on a visit to the new plant that it is the only one of its kind in the world and the biggest project so far undertaken by Sentrachem without any outside shareholding.

Three types of synthetic rubbers — solution styrene butadiene (S-SBR), polybutadiene (PBR) and polyisoprene (PIR) will be produced by the plant. The production volumes of these three synthetic rubbers will

be 45 000 tons PIR, and 38 000 tons of S-SBR & PBR a year, and 45 000 tons of isoprene.

Basically the new plant consists of four separate units. The first plant will produce one of the major raw materials from coal. Mr Marlow said the plant will consume roughly 250 000 tons of steaming coal and anthracite a month. A second plant will produce isoprene, the basic building block for the production of rubber. A third unit will produce solution styrene butadiene rubber, polybutadiene rubber and polyisoprene rubber. A fourth will prepare the necessary catalyst for the process.

The new complex will consume 50 percent more electricity than East London and will also provide 800 new job opportunities — 50 percent Black and 50 percent White. During the erection of the complex 2 500 job opportunities will be provided and R4-million additional disposable income will be available in Newcastle.

## SOEKOR TO ACQUIRE NEW OIL DRILLING RIGS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Aug 81 p 14

[Article by Bob Davis]

[Text]

Oil production from deep-sea areas will become viable by the mid '80s and South Africa's Oil Exploration Corporation (Soekor) is gearing up to take advantage of this.

Conventional off-shore platforms can produce oil in waters up to about 275m and engineers have been experimenting with deep-sea production for a number of years.

According to overseas sources, two new designs have come off the drawing board and should be working by 1984.

Exxon engineers are producing a guyed tower and Conoco designers are at work on a tension-leg platform, both of which would be capable of production off the South African coast in the event of an oil find.

To date, Soekor has been limited in its

drilling operations by its two submersible rigs which are capable of drilling in depths of 275m and perhaps slightly deeper but less than 300 m.

The corporation expects delivery on a lease basis of two new drilling rigs capable of working in water depths of up to 500 m however and a spokesman said: "We then plan to drill in certain places we would like to look at."

Delivery of the two rigs is expected late next year and early in 1983 respectively.

"We will then be able to expand our search area," the spokesman said.

Oil industry sources say about 40 percent of the world's undiscovered oil is under the oceans — totalling some 340 000-million barrels.

The problem is that oil production platforms must be much more stable than drill-

ing rigs.

Stability is achieved by standing the platforms on the sea bed, which limits operating depth to a theoretical depth of 275m.

Oil company engineers have the option of floating the production platforms in waters which are deeper than the theoretical limits, finding new ways to build and stabilise them or putting most of the equipment on the floor with only flexible pipes to bring the oil to the surface.

Exxon engineers have overcome the problem by building a guyed tower platform in the Gulf of Mexico where production will take place at a depth of 370m.

The platform will rest on legs but will be stabilised by running cables from the platform to concrete anchors on the sea bed.

Oil company sources are sceptical of the tower being a viability in stormy waters,

however, and Conoco engineers in the North Sea have opted for a floating platform.

The first one is to go into operation on the Hutton field in 1983.

It is anchored to the sea floor by flexible tubes.

Vertical tension prevents the platform from swaying sideways to the extent of damaging pipes running from the well on the sea bed.

The first of the floating platforms will operate in only 160m but Conoco engineers are confident it will be able to cope with oil from a well under 800m of water.

Soekor sources were unwilling to say in which areas the new drilling rigs will be used, but said the new production platforms were being watched with great interest because of the stormy conditions of the Cape coast.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AWARDS**--South Africa's spies are to be brought in from the cold to receive medals for bravery and distinguished service--but in most cases the public will never know about it. Details of the medals, the first for members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), were revealed in yesterday's Government Gazette. NIS agents will qualify for seven medals for bravery, distinguished leadership or distinguished or faithful service. The most sought after award for the agents will be the NIS Cross for Valour which recognises "outstanding heroism or valour." "Some of the awards will never come into the open, but you can be sure that it will be a useful item to haul out when the agent gets involved in bragging sessions with his grandchildren," NIS spokesman Mr A. Knoetze said yesterday. Three NIS decorations have also been created to recognise cooperation received by NIS from agents employed by foreign governments. The recipients of these awards would never be made public. A civil decoration, the NIS Civil Decoration, has also been established for "exceptional acts of merit" conducted for NIS by South African citizens. The awards were not unique to South Africa's secret service--even KGB agents received medal awards, he said. [Text]  
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 81 p 1]

**INFLUX CONTROL ARRESTS**--A total of 35 892 Black people were arrested by the South African Police in the first six months of this year for offences relating to reference books and influx control, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFF Houghton) he said 29 119 men and 6 773 women were arrested in the main urban areas. Most of the arrests were made in the Johannesburg, Pretoria, East Rand and West Rand areas. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 4]

**CHURCH CRITICISM OF TUTU**--Two organisations of hundreds of Black churches claiming to represent nearly five million Black Christians, yesterday repudiated the South African Council of Churches and its Secretary-General, Bishop Desmond Tutu. They also backed letters written by their executives last month to President Reagan, British Premier Margaret Thatcher and the president of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, spelling out their objections. A similar letter was sent to South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and yesterday a reply from his ministry was read at the conference. The reply said Black church organisations' pleas for equal time on television had been referred to the board of the SA Broadcasting Corporation. The formal resolution totally rejecting the "ecumenical" and "social doctrine" approach of the SACC, the World Council of Churches and the SACC's president, Bishop Tutu, was taken at a meeting of the

board of the Southern Africa Theological College for Independent Churches. The college claims to represent more than two million Black Christians. But at the same meeting, the Black Reformed Independent Churches Association, which claims to represent about 900 independent Black churches and more than 2,5-million Black Christians, also backed the resolution through its president, Bishop Elijah Mokoena. Bishop Mokoena, a former political prisoner who served five years' imprisonment for his membership of the African National Congress, said his body also totally rejected the SACC's approach to South Africa's problems. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 5]

LICENSING OF SHEBEENS--Cape Town--Shebeens are to be legalised in the Black residential areas, Mr J.H.D. Mills, Director-General of the Department of Cooperation and Development, announced yesterday. Mr Mills said in a statement this kind of drinking place was regarded by black people as an acceptable social phenomenon. He said experts who had investigated this form of liquor trade in black residential areas were of the opinion that this kind of drinking place did in fact satisfy the particular social needs of some of the residents of certain residential areas. His department was thus convinced that the size of the liquor trade in some black residential areas did indeed warrant "the immediate introduction of Black people to the liquor trade." It was therefore not necessary to delay matters until the administration board concerned had been provided with alternative sources of income and the legalisation of shebeens would be effected as far as it was possible to do so. He said the approval of premises for on-consumption as well as off-consumption purposes was therefore acceptable to the department on the clear understanding that the licensee, his family and customers, would not be allowed to use for residential purposes the rooms in which liquor, refreshments and food were served and sold. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 81 p 2]

INKATHA OFFICER DETENTION--A member of the Inkatha Central Committee, Mr Ntwe Mafole, has been detained by Security Police, the movement's chairman of strategy, publicity and projects committees, Mr Gibson Thula, said yesterday. He said Mr Mafole was detained at his home in Sebokeng on August 9. Mr Mafole, who is also the movement's youth organiser in the Transvaal and who was a member of the delegation that met the ANC leadership in London in December 1979, is being held under Section 22 of the Terrorism Act. Earlier this year he was awarded a three-month training scholarship in London by Inkatha. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Aug 81 p 2]

WIT KOMMANDO MEMBERS' TRIAL--The sabotage and terrorism trial of two alleged members of the ultra-right Wit Kommando started in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday--only to be immediately postponed for 24 hours. The two men charged are Mr Massimo Bollo (36) and Mr Fabio Mariello (45). They will appear on 13 counts, including seven of sabotage. The State has alleged, among other things, that they attacked the offices of Professor J.A. Lombard of the University of Pretoria and Professor F.R. Maritz of the University of South Africa, as well as the house of the Transkei Consul in Port Elizabeth. The men are alleged to have conspired to achieve the aims of the Wit Kommando. These alleged aims are that, as members of the organisation, they were to resist racial integration by destroying or damaging buildings or installations of authorities which practise,



advocate or promote racial integration. Explosives and ammunition allegedly in the possession of the men included 3 300 electric detonators, two landmines, 67 handgrenades, 47,2 kg of plastic explosives, six R1 rifles and 4 927 rounds of ammunition. All these were allegedly stolen from the South African Defence Force between June and November last year.--Sapa /Excerpts/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 81 p 11/

ARMS CACHE ARRESTS--Durban--The two White men arrested last week after the discovery of a large cache of arms and ammunition at a house near Durban, are now being held under Section 22 of the Terrorism Act, the Security Police said yesterday. Confirming the report, the police spokesman said the detained men, both ex-Zimbabweans, would appear in court at a later stage. Among the weapons found at the house in Botha's Hill last week were Russian-made Kalashnikov AK-47 assault rifles, M26 grenades, an FN rifle and pistols and 2 500 rounds of ammunition. Police are investigating the possibility that the weapons were being sold illegally.--Sapa /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 81 p 2/

SOWETO DELEGATION TO FRG--A high-powered delegation from the Soweto Council has just returned from a fact-finding tour of West Germany, the results of which are expected to give Soweto a dramatic new facelift. The delegation was led by Mr Nico Malan, executive officer (town clerk) of the council, and Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council. A council official yesterday said the delegation had a close look at West Germany's scheme for converting small houses into bigger ones, particularly homes which were rebuilt at low cost after they had been destroyed during the last world war. The delegation also negotiated for a loan from the West German Government to complete some of its development projects in Soweto. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 15/

ARMY DESERTER TO LESOTHO--Cape Town--A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday said no request had been received from either the Defence or Justice departments regarding action to get Army deserter, Rifleman Martin Gregory Sherrard, back from Lesotho. Rfn Sherrard defected from the Army earlier this week and according to a broadcast by Radio Lesotho has asked for political asylum. He apparently told the Lesotho authorities that he wished to join the African National Congress. A Defence Force spokesman yesterday confirmed the soldier's defection to Lesotho, but said the SADF was not prepared to comment on the activities of a "self-confessed deserter." National servicemen who started their basic training with Rfn Sherrard in July this year, told The Citizen he had received treatment for psychological and other problems before he disappeared. /Excerpts/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 81 p 3/

KANGNGWANE COAL PROJECT--Messina (Transvaal) Development Company is hoping for an anthracite export allocation in the next phase of Richards Bay development. A Messina spokesman said it was hoped that representations to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs would be favourably considered "along with other producers independent of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association." Messina has formed a subsidiary, N'Komati Anthracite (Pty), to exploit anthracite reserves in the homeland of Kangwane. The Mining Corporation will have 40% of the company and Messina 60%. The mine is expected to build up production to 500 000 tons of anthracite a year in the next three years and it is hoped that most will be exported. The cost of the project to production is estimated at R14-million,

most of which will be funded by Messina. Assurances have been given by the South African Government that a railway line will be built from the Kangwane area through Swaziland to Richards Bay, and there is the alternative of shipping the coal through Maputo. In either case a permit is required from the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, but shipping through Richards Bay will probably be cheaper, in spite of the greater distance because of the high handling charges at the Mozambique port. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 81 p 14/

RICHARD'S BAY RAIL LINE--R62-million is to be spent on relaying the railway line between Richard's Bay and Vryheid, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman disclosed yesterday. In a written reply to a question by Mr G.S. Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti), Mr Schoeman said the rail was to be lifted and relaid between January 1983 and April 1985. This was to accommodate the higher axle loads of newly designed coal trucks and locomotives to be used when the coal export programme reached the 44 million tons a year mark in January 1986. The existing line cost R189 932 464 to build by the time it was opened to traffic on May 4, 1975. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 81 p 4/

REGULATIONS ON ZIMBABWEAN WORKERS--The number of Black Zimbabweans who will not be able to renew their current contracts to work in South Africa is much larger than originally thought. Only those workers who obtained a five-year "suspension of repatriation" before the recent ruling took effect would be allowed to stay here, a spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development said today. In the past these had been granted to workers in registered service with several employers since January 1953 or one employer since January 1958. However, those who met one of these requirements but had failed to apply for suspended repatriation would have to return to Zimbabwe on expiry of their current 18-month contracts. Workers who had forfeited their right to suspended repatriation--because they had been convicted of a criminal offence or had left South Africa for more than six months during their period of service--would also not be able to renew their contracts. "If someone has been here for a long time we may be able to refer his case to a higher authority." But this would be the exception rather than the rule. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Aug 81 p 9/

CLOSING OF TRACKING STATION--July 31 marked the end of the Paardefontein Tracking Station near Hammanskraal in the Northern Transvaal, founded after mutual agreement between the South African and the French governments in January 1964. This protocol agreement allowed the Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) to establish a satellite tracking station on a 51,4 hectare site at Paardefontein, the CSIR acting as agent of the South African Government in executing protocol stipulations. In time activities were extended to include launching of huge upper air research balloons. In April 1973 the CSIR became responsible for the management and operation of the station on behalf of CNES and in 1978 it was decided that the operating costs of the station would be shared by the two organisations. In September 1980 it was agreed that tracking operations at Paardefontein would be transferred to the Satellite Remote Sensing Centre at Hartebeeshoek early in the new year. In the past six months the Paardefontein station was kept operating with a reduced staff to support the delayed launching of the Ariane II rocket.



This rocket was successfully launched in June 1981, placing three satellites in geostationary orbit. One of these was Meteosat II, which replaced Meteosat I from which South African meteorologists had been receiving weather images until it ceased functioning about two years ago. [Text/ [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Aug 81 pp 8-9/

SASOL REFINERY FIRE--A massive fire at a burst pipeline at the Sasol 2 plant near Secunda today burned fiercely for more than three hours as teams of firefighters battled to extinguish it. A spokesman for Sasol said the fire started in a gas distillation tower in a sub-section of the refinery unit. He discounted any hint that saboteurs were responsible for the blaze. Eye-witnesses said the flames could be seen from several hundred metres away. Teams of firefighters managed to localise the blaze which is believed to have been started as the result of an operational accident, according to the spokesman. [Text/ [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 81 p 3/

TRADE WITH FRG--German exports to South Africa increased by 38 percent in the first six months of 1981 against the same period last year. Goods totalling R1 066-million were exported to South Africa of which R890,9 million were in the end product sector with motor vehicle components and electrotechnical equipment making up the bulk. On the other hand, South African exports to Germany show a decline of 0,9 percent amounting to R574,3-million in the first six months of 1981, compared with R579,3-million in the corresponding period in 1980, says a report compiled by the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry. However, seen in conjunction with the exchange rate, South Africa showed a small increase in its exports. From the beginning of the year to the end of June, the rand increased in value against the German mark by 2,3 percent, making South African exports that much more expensive. Reductions in exports were recorded mainly in the semi-finished products category such as ferro alloys showing a decline of 77 percent, copper 27,6 percent and nickel 55,5 percent. [Text/ [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 81 p 21/

STATISTICS ON LABOR--The Government refused 224 applications by Blacks to work in the Western Cape during the first six months of this year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha said yesterday. Replying to a question from Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) he said 858 potential Black workers were affected by the refusals. Replying to another question from Dr Boraine, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said 214 Black workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1979 and 294 in 1980. Mr Botha said in reply to another question from Dr Boraine that 45 previously unregistered trade unions had applied for registration since June 1979. A total of 57 registered trade unions had applied since July 1, 1979 for extension of their scope in order to admit members of race groups for which they were not previously registered. Of these applications, 54 were granted while three were ending. There were 78 unions which confined their membership to Whites, 51 who confined their membership to Coloureds and Asians and 17 who confined membership to Blacks. There were 48 racially mixed unions. [Text/ [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 81 p 4/

**STEEL PIPE FOR PERU**--The South African-built general purpose vessel, Sezela, is carrying a cargo of steel pipes for Equitos, Peru. It is the first time Unico Unicorn Lines has dedicated a vessel for a liner voyage to this destination, which is reached via the Amazon. The Sezela will steam upriver for 12 days to cover the 3 700 km distance from the rivermouth to Equitos. The return trip will take eight days. The steel piping is the first substantial order for South African-made pipe manufactured to API (American Petroleum Industries) specification with 100% SA content to be placed by a Peruvian company. The order, worth R1 600 000, is for 67km of 203 mm schedule 20 API, and was awarded to Van Leeuwen Pipe & Tube (Pty). Van Leeuwen is part of one of the world's largest steel-pipe producers and has secured export orders in recent months in neighbouring African territories, the Indian Ocean islands and the Far East. The company has been concentrating on the South American market for some time, and received its first export order for Ecuador last year. /Excerpt/ /Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 81 p 17/

**JULY TRADE FIGURES**--South Africa's trade balance swung further into deficit in July with a R210-million imbalance. Compared to a R6,5-million surplus in June and a R487,1-million surplus for July 1980 the latest Customs and Excise release continues to show a rising import bill along with further drops in exports. Falling to R1 520-million last month, compared to R1 860-million in the same period of 1980, exports and reduced export markets are clearly feeling the effect of the continuing recession overseas. While the cost of imports rises as a natural result of the weak rand--which still hovers around the \$1,053 mark--the monthly trade deficit looks as if it will feature more strongly in the near future. The import bill rose last month to R1 730-million from June's R1 530-million and is already R36-million up on July 1980. Adding gloom to the trade balance situation South Africa's surplus R3 820-million over the first seven months of 1980 has slumped to R48-million for the same period of 1981. /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 81 p 15/

**ECONOMIC ATLAS**--Stellenbosch--The first comprehensive economic atlas of South Africa has been published by the Institute for Cartographic Analysis of Stellenbosch University. The atlas comprises 132 computer-designed maps depicting various characteristics of the population, gross geographic product, agriculture, commerce, industry, mining, transport and building services relating to 61 economic regions and is available from Stellenbosch University at R20 a copy--Sapa /Text/ /Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Aug 81 p 28/

CSO: 4700/430

**PRESIDENT NYERERE PRAISES CANADIAN ASSISTANCE**

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] President Nyerere yesterday said Tanzania greatly appreciated Canadian assistance which had no political strings and praised that country for showing sympathy toward the Third World's demand for a New International Economic Order.

He said at a state banquet he hosted in honour of visiting Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau that although Canada aided Tanzania in the railway transport and in the agricultural sectors, and had converted all assistance to grants, it had never attached conditions to its assistance.

"At no time, have we even been given 'friendly warnings' that specific projects or Canadian aid in general might be jeopardised by some policy or attitude of ours which is different from that adopted in Canada. Your aid is not used politically," he told Mr. Trudeau.

The Canadian Prime Minister arrived in Dar es Salaam at noon from Nairobi for a two-day official visit which ends today.

Mwalimu said that some international financial institutions wanted Tanzania to reduce Government expenditure as a condition for support in improving the country's deteriorating terms of trade, something the Government rejected outright.

Cutting down Government expenditure meant reducing the very social services like schools in the country's villages, water supplies and dispensaries which the Government had been striving to provide to the people, he explained.

"It is such things which we refuse to cut when we tell them that we reject their conditions", he said.

The President told Mr. Trudeau: "That is why we so much appreciate the commodity Grant Aid, and the Spare Parts Line of Credit, which Canada is making available to us, and which will add up to eight and three quarter million dollars (about 61.25m/-) over the two years 1980-82.

"This money is a psychological as well as a financial assistance to us, because you have not tried to use it to impose political conditions on Tanzania", he said.

He continued: "This attitude of respect for the sovereignty, and the political sensitivities, of Tanzania seems to us to be a reflection of Canada's whole international approach to Third World countries and the economic problems they face.

"Canada is a developed country, a rich country, and a democratic country with its own distinctive culture and personality. Yet somehow it seems to understand the nationalism of the new countries of Africa, their extreme poverty and the fragility of their democratic institutions.

"It also understands, and shows some sympathy with, the demands of the Third World countries for fundamental changes in the existing international economic and financial order".

Mwalimu said that Canada, which had decided to reach in the near future the UN target of 0.7 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP) for official development assistance (ODA), was one of the few developed countries which played a positive role in the struggle to reform the present unjust international economic order.

"It was largely owing to your efforts, Mr. Prime Minister, that the recent summit meeting of (seven) industrial countries held in Ottawa gave some serious attention to North-South issues. We have read the communique, and recognise your influence on it", he said.

CSO: 4700/424

## UNDP OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES DEVELOPMENT AID FUNDING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE UN Development Programme (UNDP) will provide Tanzania with a total of 576m/- for development projects between next year and 1986. UNDP Administrator Bradford Morse said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He told a press conference that the funds (72million dollars) had been targetted under the third development co-operation cycle to extend from 1982-86.

Tanzania's Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima has said on Monday afternoon that a country programme on how to utilise the assistance was being prepared and would be completed by December this year.

The UNDP provided 120m/- (15 million dollars) during the first development cycle between 1972 and 1976 and another 280m/- (35 million dollars) during the second cycle between 1977 and this year.

Among the UNDP supported projects in Tanzania is the exploration of natural gas at Songo Songo Island, off Kilwa in Lindi Region; rice cultivation in Zanzibar and exploration of the Kabanga

nickel deposits in West Lake Region.

The UNDP Resident Director in Tanzania Mr. D. Ouattarra, who was present at yesterday's press conference, said phase one of the project was complete and that a consultancy team would arrive in due course to undertake a study on the magnitude of the nickel deposits.

Assistance to the Kabanga project is extended under the UNDP's revolving fund for natural resources exploration.

Mr. Morse explained that the UNDP governing council had decided that in future, 80 per cent of all UNDP resources should go to support projects in the poor countries which have a per capita Gross National Product (GNP) of less than 4,000/- (500 dollars) annually.

There are 65 countries under that category but the lions share of the resources would be channelled to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). There are 31 registered LDCs in the world. Tanzania being one of them.

Asked how the UNDP was contributing towards next month's meeting in Paris to marshal assistance to the

LDCs, Mr Morse said the UNDP had collaborated with the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in undertaking an analysis of the needs of the LDCs.

He said he would also attend and address the Paris meeting.

Tanzania is among the LDCs that will attend the meeting. The Tanzania team to the meeting leaves Dar es Salaam for the French capital next week, according to an official of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

Asked on the UNDP role in promoting Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC), Mr. Morse said the body had a catalytic role to play since TCDC depended on the developing countries' own efforts.

He said TCDC, a vital undertaking that would have a great role in future, depended on the sovereign nationals in developing countries than on external forces.

Mr Morse, who arrived in Tanzania last Sunday night for a short tour that ends today, had a working meeting with the staff of the UNDP in Dar es Salaam.



# SCOPO REVIEWS SALARIES OF PARASTATAL, PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS

## Circular Lists Wage Increases

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Freddie Kaizirege]

[Text]

PARASTATAL and private organisations workers earning between 470/- and 480/- per month will now get 700/-, effective July 1 this year, a circular issued here yesterday by the Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO) said.

The circular, issued by SCOPO Secretary Wilfred Mwabulambo, said workers earning between 580/- per month (MSU 3) and 4,800/- (MSU 14) would get a 15 per cent increase under the new statutory rates.

It called on all employers to effect the new rates immediately beginning July 1, adding that SCOPO should only be contacted for clarification on specific details.

The circular said employers should seize the opportunity to regulate the wage rates so that several workers were not categorised under the same wage.

It said workers receiving 380/- to 390/- monthly on May 1, 1980 would now get 620/-, while those fetching between 400/- and 420/- would earn 640/-. Workers getting between 430/- and 440/- would now earn 660/-.

Wages between 450/- and 460/- would go up to 680/-, and workers getting 470/- to 480/- per month would now earn 700/-, the circular said.

It directed that wages of workers promoted to avoid overlapping of wages after the previous minimum wage review must be adjusted to maintain the pace.

The circular explained that special allowances paid to experts such as pilots and navigation crew had also been adjusted, but it directed that

institutions paying such allowances should liaise with SCOPO on the new rates.

It added, however, that annual increments, overtime payments, house rent and travel allowance would remain intact.

The starting salaries would be raised, the circular said, adding that this would not interfere with the salary scales. A worker under MSU 2 earning 580/- per month for instance, would not be elevated to MSU 3, it explained.



According to the circular, the new scales will be MSU 1A (for workers under 18 years of age in rural areas) — 460/- to 520/- x 10/- and MSU 1B for similar workers above 18 years of age — 530/- to 580/- x 10/-.

Others are MSU 2 — 600/- to 700/- x 20/-; MSU 3 — 740/- to 980/- x 40/-; MSU 4 — 1,065/- to 1,605/- x 65 -; MSU 5 — 1,680/- to 2,240/- x 80/-; MSU 6 — 2,345/- to

2,870/- x 105/- and MSU 7 — 2,990/- to 3,570/- x 120/-.

The circular said MSU 8 had risen to between 3,700/- and 4,440/- x 140/-; and MSU 9 — 4,565/- to 4,865/- x 150/-.

The new rates for MSU 10 upwards, which do not merit increments, are MSU 10 — 4,945/-; MSU 11 — 5,065/-; MSU 12 — 5,175/-; MSU 13 — 5,350/- and MSU 14 — 5,520/-.

### Clarification of Salary Increases

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Peter Masebu]

[Text]

THE Secretary of the Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO), Ndugu Wilfred Mwabulambo, has clarified that the recently announced 15 per cent salary increase for workers earning more than 600/- does not cover workers in private companies.

He said salaries of workers in private organisations are fixed by the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE), JUWATA and employers who negotiate what to give to the workers earning from 601/- onwards.

Speaking during a radio programme "Sauti ya Mfanyakazi" organised by JUWATA yesterday, the SCOPO secretary said, "it is not true that SCOPO secular amendment No. 3 to SCOPO secular No. 40 covers the private sector as regards employees who are receiving salaries above 601/-.

However, Ndugu Mwabulambo said, SCOPO does not object to private organisations emulating the

scales it fixed. The SCOPO secular amendment No. 3 issued on August 7 this year gave a salary increase of 15 per cent to parastatal workers earning above 600/-. This followed an increase of 20 per cent for Government workers, announced during the last budget session.

The SCOPO Secretary said following the announcement on August 7, a number of private organisations, including embassies and international organisations, had approached him for

clarification.

He said except to the minimum wage which was statutory, private organisations were not bound by directives from SCOPO as regards how much they paid their workers.

Commenting on the response of parastatal organisations on the announced new scales, Ndugu Mwabulambo said "they say the circular is very clear because it solves most of their problems as to how much to give to each of their workers".

## Monthly Entry Salaries Announced

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO) has announced monthly salary entry points for professionals and non-professionals in the parastatal sectors.

An appendix to the SCOPO circular on parastatal salaries review issued in Dodoma on Friday said the entry points take effect from July 1, this year.

The new entry points shown in brackets against the professional titles are as follows:

Medical practitioner, dentist (2,555/-), veterinary surgeon (2,450/-), chemist, pharmacist, engineer, architect, quantity surveyor, land surveyor, valuer, estate management, scientific researcher, and industrial researcher/consultant (2,345/-).

Statistician, economist, professional — transport management, science or mathematics teacher, professional — forestry, professional — fisheries, science degree, degree in commerce or business administration, B.A. finance or accountancy (1,840/-).

Teacher (other than science or mathematics) will get 1,760/- and other degree holder 1,680/- a month.

The appendix said holders of higher institution certificates under the terms of the Musoma Declaration would get three increments above the special entry point provided they did not go above the bar of due entry point.

It added that SCOPO Circular Number 35 was the reference point in this context.

The appendix said holders — those ob-

taining post-graduate diplomas or degrees would get two increments above their present salaries or their due entry points without exceeding the bar.

Monthly salaries for all two-year diploma holders — 1,345/-; national diploma in materials management (1,345/-), national storekeeping certificate (1,150/-), CPA I and II (2,660/-); CPA — any part (2,160/-) NAD I and II (2,000/-) and NAD any part — (1,410/-).

NABOCE holders (1,150/-), NABE III (1,085/-), NABE (860/-), NABE I (660/-), FTC (1,290/-), trade test I (900/-), trade test II (820/-), trade test III (660/-).

Form Six leavers in science or technical jobs without training (900/-), one-year training (1,085/-), two-year training (1,215/-), three-year training (1,345/-).

Other jobs for Form VI leavers without training (860/-), one-year training (940/-) and two-year training (1,085/-).

Form Four leavers in science or technical jobs without training (780/-), one-year training (860/-), two-year training (900/-), three-year training (1,150/-), and four-year training (1,280/-). Other jobs for Form IV leavers without training (740/-), one-year training (820/-) and two-year training (860/-).

Primary school leavers in science or technical jobs: without training (620/-), one-year training (660/-), two-year training (680/-), three year training (740/-), four-year training (820/-).

Other jobs and without training (600/-), and one year training (640/-).

## POPULATION STATISTICS EXERCISE PLANNED IN FIVE MAIN AREAS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

TANZANIA has been selected, along with some other Third World countries, to experiment the United Nations-backed "get-accurate-population-statistics" exercise, basing on birth registration, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Government sources said five districts — namely Kinondoni, Ilala, Tembeke, Bagamoyo and Moshi Rural — were picked as main areas for the exercise.

"The government co-operates with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in this endeavour, which is anticipated to produce vital information for our national economic and development planning", the sources said.

New birth registration forms have been adopted, with extra information sought on the child and parents. The forms, printed in Kiswahili and English, include such information on the child as: sex, type of birth (single/multiple), place of birth and attendant at birth.

Father's full names, age, occupation, nationality, place of birth and education, together with the mother's name and maiden name (her family's name before marriage), age, total children born alive, total number of pregnancies,

occupation, nationality, place of birth, education and marital status, will also be sought.

Tanzania, on her part, has issued a ministerial order to support the experiment. The order, made by the Minister for Justice, Ndugu J.C. Manning, under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, Section 22, said in part:

"The provisions of the Birth and Deaths Registration Ordinance relating to compulsory registration of births and deaths shall with effect from July, 1, 1981 extend to all children born alive and to all persons dying within Kinondoni, Ilala, Tembeke, Bagamoyo and Moshi Rural Districts".

The order revokes the Births and Deaths Registration (Dar es Salaam Municipality) Order of 1966.

An official at the Ilala District office of the Registrar of Birth and Deaths, said the new forms, titled "Notification of live birth", were already in use.

He explained that in the coming days, births and deaths would be recorded in offices to establish in each of Ilala, Kinondoni and Tembeke districts.

PRC CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

THE People's Republic China and the Tanzania Government are expected on Saturday to sign a cultural exchange programme for a three-year period starting this year.

Officials from the Ministry of Information and Culture would today discuss with officials of the visiting Chinese Government culture delegation, a draft of the programme from the Chinese team.

The delegation, led by Vice-Minister of the Commission for Culture Relations with Foreign countries, Ndugu Wang Choung-Pang, yesterday handed over the draft programme to the Principal Secretary of the Ministry, Ndugu G. Tibakweitira.

Before handing over the programme, the Chinese leader briefed the Tanzanian team on the cultural development in China while Ndugu Tibakweitira outlined the structure and functions of the Ministry and its role in promoting culture in the country.

Ndugu Tibakweitira, however, said that the two countries had a similar task of "carrying on the development of culture and cementing the good friendly relationship that exists between our two countries".

The six-man Chinese delegation yesterday paid a courtesy call to the Foreign Affairs Ministers, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim. The delegation would visit the National Music Council, National Arts Council, and the National Swahili Council.

CSO: 4700/424

## TANZANIA-BULGARIA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING HELD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Anaclet Rwegayura]

[Text]

THE Tanzania-Bulgaria Joint Commission began its fourth annual session here yesterday with both countries urging expanded economic ties and a fresh impetus to bilateral enterprises.

However, Tanzania has suggested flexibility in her economic cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria in order to enable joint ventures to bear fruits without delay.

Hailing the considerable sympathy demonstrated by Bulgaria towards the country's economic turbulence, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, also appealed for the former's understanding in either waiving or adjusting some conditions attached to the projects.

The Minister, who was inaugurating the session, said such adjustment on conditional downpayments in foreign exchange would facilitate project take-off after appraisal.

"We require every flexibility in reaching decision and getting things moving", he said but proposed to the joint commission to orientate its approach towards undertaking a few projects efficiently.

Citing the proposed Kigamboni poultry farm in Dar es

Salaam and the Kisarawe brick factory in particular, Ndugu Mramba emphasized that there was need to speed up work on projects whose implementation was already behind schedule.

In a rundown, the Minister outlined the country's economic difficulties and the short and long term measures being adopted for a national economic survival strategy, which, he said, stressed increased agricultural and industrial production coupled with proper management.

In that context, the Tanzania side at the talks is putting emphasis on projects which can contribute to more agricultural production without necessitating much importation of inputs, but augmenting the country's export earning capability.

On joint Ventures, the Minister singled out two main problem areas as the source of delays in the implementation of agreed programmes between the two countries. The first was lack of funds at required time and secondly, shortage of expert personnel.

However, the two countries have already through cooperation established a tannery at Morogoro and the Kilimanjaro machine tools factory at Moshi while trade between them increased.

# BULGARIA TO PROVIDE AID FOR MACHINE TOOLS INDUSTRY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULGARIA has pledged to provide all technical and material support to the proposed Moshi-based multi-million shillings machine tools industry scheduled for completion next year.

The pledge was made in Moshi on Monday by a politburo member of the Bulgarian communist party, Ndugu Pencho Kubadinski when he inspected the construction work of the factory some ten kilometres away from Moshi along the Arusha-Moshi highway.

Ndugu Kubadinski said that his country was ready to train both high and middle level technical and engineering personnel who will form the nucleus of the new industry.

During inspection, he advised that construction of the project should be carried out on three-shifts rather than the present two-shifts.

The Minister for Industries Ndugu Basil Mramba, the Kilimanjaro Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Edward Barongo and the Chairman

and Managing Director of the National Development Corporation (NDC), Ndugu Anorid Kilewo accompanied the Bulgarian party official during the inspection.

Ndugu Kubadinski said construction would be speeded up and be completed on schedule by December next year.

He said that his country was also prepared to provide more technicians to work on the project to ensure that it was completed on schedule.

Ndugu Mramba told the visiting leader that so far there was no provision in the agreement between Tanzania and Bulgaria which provided setting of a foundry for the industry. He said without a foundry, it would mean dependence on imported components necessary for the manufacturing works.

Ndugu Kubadinski is leading a 16-man Bulgarian delegation to the fourth session of the Tanzania Bulgaria joint commission on economic, scientific and cultural co-operation.



## RESULTS OF RWANDA-TANZANIA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING NOTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Hamidu Bisanga]

[Text]

TANZANIA and Rwanda have agreed to set up a joint textile mill in Rwanda under the two countries' co-operation in the field of industries.

According to a programme of action for 1981/83 released here after the sixth meeting of the Rwanda-Tanzania Joint Commission, which ended over the weekend, Tanzania will send textile experts to Rwanda in October to undertake technical study on the proposed mill.

The experts are to define the magnitude of the project, ownership arrangements, capacity, product mix and the nature of infrastructural development.

It has also been agreed that Tanzania would train the Rwandese in the small-scale industry and handicraft. Initially Rwanda would send two trainees in each field.

On agriculture, it was agreed that Tanzania should look into the possibility of training Rwandese in sugar technology at the Kilombero Sugar Institute, with the Kibaha Sugar Research Centre providing disease-resistant sugar cane species to Rwanda.

The Mang'ula mechanical workshop in Kilombero District would supply spare

parts for the Rwanda sugar industry.

Tanzania is also to provide Rwanda with three tobacco experts in virginia and white burley types by this October.

On trade, it was agreed that Tanzania should increase its exports quota to Rwanda, especially of batteries, cigarettes and printed material. Tanzania should also study the possibility of relaxing trade legislation to enable the border populations to trade in essential goods without licence.

Rwanda, on the other hand, has been asked to submit a list of products to be exported to Tanzania, including quinine bark, pyrethrum flowers and powder, banana wine, fruit juices and hides and skins.

Rwanda has also been asked to apply the commodity exchange system which makes it possible to conduct trade without use of hard currency.

On banking arrangements, the two sides agreed to exchange bankers to enable them to acquaint themselves with each other country's banking systems.

On transport and communications, it was agreed that construction of Lusuhunga-Bukombe road section should start this

financial year, with 184m/- to be raised from the European Economic Community and other sources for financing the Bukombe-Isaka section. The Rusumo-Lusuhunga section will be completed by September 1982.

On the proposed Rwanda-Tanzania link, the two sides confirmed their participation in the October meeting in Vienna, Austria, under the auspices of the Kagera Basin Development Organisation to agree on the modality of financing feasibility studies on the project.

On telecommunications, it was agreed that experts from both countries should meet in Kigali next month to update the study on the microwave link between Ngara and Mount Jari and explore possibilities of establishing high fidelity telephone link between Dar es Salaam and Kigali.

Regarding education, Tanzania will provide Rwanda with six secondary school teachers in addition to the 10 already in Rwanda and two university lecturers for Kiswahili. Rwanda is also to send 10 students to pursue a degree course in Kiswahili at the University of Dar es Salaam.

## SIGNING INDIAN AGREEMENTS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

TANZANIA and India yesterday signed an agreement for implementing new and ongoing projects to be undertaken during the 1981/82 under the Indo-Tanzania Joint Commission for Co-operation.

The agreement was signed by Indian External Affairs Minister, Ndugu Narasimha Rao and Tanzania's Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, after the Commission ended discussions on economic and technical co-operation on Friday.

The two sides, agreed that economic co-operation had grown since the last session of the Commission held in December, 1978 in New Delhi, India.

In a joint press statement, the two countries said that some projects had been completed, several were at an advanced stage and a few others

were being initiated.

The Commission reviewed new areas of possible co-operation. These include technical secondary schools, Mtwara Sugar Factory, Kilwa Cement Factory, Shinyanga Integrated Textile Mill and the financing of the electrical distribution network of Dodoma city.

The two countries agreed to continue and expand the small scale industry programme and noted the contribution made by Indian experts in assisting Tanzania in prospecting for hydrocarbons in the Songo Songo area.

They agreed that efforts should be made to diversify and increase exports from Tanzania to India.

The next Indo-Tanzania Joint Commission meeting will be held next year in New Delhi on a date to be mutually agreed.

JUMBE RAPS IRREGULAR INSTITUTIONAL SPENDING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Excerpt] Vice-President Aboud Jumbe said yesterday that three government institutions spent 149 million shillings on car hire between 1979 and 1980.

The three are the National Milling Corporation which spent 126 million/-, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with an expenditure of over 16 million/-, and the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF), which paid out nearly 7 million/- for hired cars.

Opening a three-day seminar for army leaders of the 30th division of the TPDF at Lugalo barracks in Dar es Salaam, the Vice-President said some of the car hire deals were dubious.

Illustrating some of the shady deals, he said one hired car, for example, was said to have been in use for 24 hours.

Another case had a Deputy Minister listed as a user of a hired car while the purported person had never used a hired vehicle.

He added that elsewhere a registration number recorded as being one of a hired car was in fact that of a motorcycle.

He told the seminar that the special sessions of the Party Central Committee, held since January this year, had learnt that over 300 million/- had been spent outside existing financial regulations.

Ndugu Jumbe, who chaired most of the special sessions in his capacity as Party Vice-Chairman, said the money so spent was "no small amount for Tanzania."

Declaring war against extravagancy and for austerity, he said individuals plucking the fruits of collective labour should be exposed.

He added that it was the collective responsibility of the people to expose such selfish individuals.

He told the seminar to consider and make recommendations on the production of enough food crops, promotion of small but coordinated irrigation schemes, and the mobilisation on the entire national haulage capacity to ferry food and cash crops, and the elimination of middlemen.

On mobilisation of the national transport capacity, Ndugu Jumbe asked the seminar participants to use the "experience gained in ferrying materials from Dar es Salaam to Uganda during the war and rainy days."

Turning to the army, the Vice-President said the TPDF should import only essential requirements and properly handle vehicles, machines and other equipment.

He called on fuel economy, explaining that oil imports this year would probably gobble 60 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

He asked: "Are all the army vehicles seen on the road a must? Are they a sign of the army's contribution to the revival of the economy or just the reverse?"

CSO:

CSO: 4700/424

## CATA OFFICIAL OUTLINES AUTHORITY'S FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Sethi Kamuhanda]

[Text]

THE Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) will plant new cashewnut trees in sixteen villages and strengthen its services to the growers.

These are some of the measures aimed at improving cashewnut production in the country under a 37.3 million shilling four-year programme worked out by CATA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, in April this year.

Outlining the programme to *Shihata* at the end of a two-day CATA board meeting, the Authority's Executive Chairman, Ndugu Saidi Bungara, said a total of 4800 hectares of new cashewnut trees would be cultivated in block farms in four districts.

He said under phase one of the programme, to be implemented later this year, villagers in sixteen villages would be given loans of 2,000/- for every single hectare to be planted with new cashewnut trees. The loans will be provided through the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB).

The sixteen villages are in Iiwale, Newala, Kisarawe and Lindi Districts. Other villages would be selected during the implementation of phase two of the programme scheduled for next year,

Ndugu Bungara said.

It is envisaged that each of the selected villages would cultivate about 50 hectares of new cashewnut annually within the next coming three years, he explained.

On measures to improve the country's cashewnut production as a whole, Ndugu Bungara said these would include the strengthening of research activities into cashewnut diseases at Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute in Mtwara, which is involved in cashewnut research activities.

He added that aerial survey of all major cashewnut growing areas in the country would be undertaken to produce a map indicating the exact number of cashewnut trees. The map will be used to prepare a project for expanding the acreage.

Ndugu Bungara also said every cashewnut farmer would be registered with CATA and given special cards to facilitate crop purchases. The new system would ensure genuine transactions during sales.

Under the new system, which takes off in October, farmers will have to produce the cards to the purchasing agent. The cards will then be filled in by more than one person before they are given back to the owners.

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES HIGHER PRODUCER PRICES FOR FOOD CROPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Zanzibar government has announced higher producer prices for food crops and slashed the price of fertilizer in an effort to encourage peasants to contribute more positively towards the Isles' food self-sufficiency.

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Hassan Nassoro Moyo, said in Zanzibar yesterday that in addition to raising producer prices, the government had also streamlined the marketing of the crops.

He said beginning this year, all food crops would be purchased by the Zanzibar Agricultural Corporation.

The Minister said the old system of purchasing the crops was exposing peasants to exploitation. The system left growers at the mercy of middlemen whose producer prices were so low that they discouraged some of the peasants from increasing food production, he added.

According to the new pricelist, a pound of paddy will now fetch 1/20, peas 2/10,

sorghum 2/-, maize 1/50 and dried cassava chips 1/-. The Minister did not disclose the old prices saying that they varied yearly.

The government has also decided to allow peasants to hire tractors from the Ministry of Agriculture at low rates in order to enable them expand their farming. Under the new arrangement, peasants will pay 122/- instead of 228/- for ploughing an acre. The remaining cost will be subsidized by the government.

Peasants will also pay 33/60 for a 100-kilogram bag of fertilizers instead of 428/- the actual cost of the item. The remaining cost will be met by the government.

Ndugu Moyo urged peasants throughout the Isles to take advantage of these measures to raise their income and contribute fully to Zanzibar's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

The Minister also called on Party and government leaders to mobilize the peasants to expand the growing of food crops this season.

CSO: 4700/424



## REDUCTION OF DEPENDENCE ON CLOVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN early June this year, the Isles' House of Representatives was told of Government plans to increase food production and of diversification away from mono-crop economy.

The Zanzibar Government said it would prepare peasants for each phase of the farming season, timely deliver inputs, and adequately motivate the peasants to grow more food and cash crops.

It was also hinted to the House that the Government would in the very near future raise producer prices and rationalise the marketing of food crops.

Two months later, the Government delivered the goods, increasing the prices of food crops with the intention of encouraging the peasants to cultivate more and better crops.

On Wednesday, the Government not only announced new prices, but it also made public the subsidising of basic agricultural inputs.

For example, the Government will now heavily subsidise fertiliser, to such an extent that the peasants will now buy a 100-kg bag of fertiliser at 33/60 instead of 428/-.

The Government has also lowered tractor hire charges from 228/- to 122/- for tilling an acre in an attempt to ease the burden, both physical and financial, on the peasants and to bring more land under cultivation.

The Government has also ascertained that the peasants will now find it easy to sell their crops. For this, the Zanzibar Agricultural Corporation had been set up.

Not only peasants have been given responsibility to raise the Isles'

output of cash and food crops.

The state too has a specific role to play in this regard. For example, the planned irrigated farming of paddy will be handled by the state. The same applies to the growing of cardamom as a cash crop.

The mobilisation of both peasant and state resources is geared at reducing the Isles' near total dependence on cloves as the foreign exchange earner and at minimizing food import bills.

More and more countries, which also happen to be major consumers of cloves, are outstripping the Isles in terms of the production of the spice.

Furthermore, the food import bill is staggering. For example, the Isles spent 200.3 million/- on rice, wheat flour and sugar imports in 1980/81.

It is the awareness of the vulnerability of mono-crop economy and huge food imports that has prompted the Government to take the necessary measures to encourage increased agricultural output.

## MINSINGU PHOSPHATE MINE TO START TRIAL RUNS IN JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] The Minjingu phosphate mine in Hanang District will start trial runs next July, President Nyerere was told yesterday.

The State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) General Manager, Ndugu William Manning, explained that the mines, to supply phosphate concentrate for the Tanga fertiliser company, would start commercial production in December next year.

He told Mwalimu before laying the foundation stone for the project yesterday that the 193.8 million/- mine would produce 165,000 tons of soft phosphate annually at full capacity.

The ceremony was also attended by the Finnish Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Risto Kauppi. Finland has granted 21 per cent of the total foreign cost for the project.

The remaining percentage of the total foreign component would be financed through a suppliers credit from the Finnish Credit Bank, Ndugu Manning explained.

He said a Finnish firm, Kone Corporation, would implement the project on a turn key basis under two agreements signed last year.

Kone would supply equipment and train Tanzanians in phosphate minning, he said.

The general manager said the project would include a concentrating plant to process 100 tons of phosphate concentrates with 20 per cent pure phosphate annually. The

plant would also reduce moisture content from 14 to three per cent, he said.

phate concentrates with 30 per cent pure phosphate annually. The plant would also reduce moisture content from 14 to three per cent, he said.

Ndugu Manning explained that the deposits had 2.2 million tonnes of ore which would support a mining life of 10 years.

He added, however, that exploration was underway to establish more deposits around the area.

"There are substantial reserves in the southern zone of Minjingu Hills and in three more pyramids", he said.

Ndugu Manning explained that equipment installation at the mines would start in January next year, and that the last consignment would arrive in the country next July.

Industrial building which started last May would be completed next January, he said.

The general manager added

that STAMICO would launch four more projects in the next five years.

They include the Buckreef gold mine, taking off this December, Pugu coaline mining and Songwe-Kiwira coal and gypsum mining scheduled to take off in 1985.

Emphasis on mineral exploration, he said, would be intensified for nickel, uranium, niobium, the apatite, coal and gold.

The ceremony at Minjingu was also attended by Works Minister Sam Sitta and the Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini.

The Finnish ambassador noted that phosphate would be transported by road to Arusha and, therefore, called on the government to improve the 96 kilometre stretch between Minjingu and Arusha.

STAMICO manager Manning explained that the mineral would be hauled by rail to Tanga in special wagons which would return with Arusha-bound fertiliser.

## BRIEFS

**PLANNED SUGAR PRODUCTION**--The Ministry of Agriculture plans to boost sugar production in the country to meet the country's projected demand of 420,000 tonnes by year 1990. The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, said on Saturday that the revamping of sugar industry in the country would include increasing sugar production in the existing factories, expanding the factories and building new ones. The Minister said this when welcoming President Nyerere to officially open the National Sugar Institute in Morogoro. Ndugu Mungai said the country's sugar demand had been rising every year. During the last ten years the demand had risen from 98,817 tonnes in 1969/70 to 205,000 tonnes this year," he explained. He further explained that the gap between supply and demand had also been widening every year--from 22,179 tonnes in 1969/70 to 85,000 tonnes this year. /Text/  
/Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Aug 81 p 3/

**ROLLING STOCK CONSIGNMENT**--The last shipment of Tanzania Railways Corporation's (TRC) 420m/- worth of rolling stock from the United Kingdom was off-loaded from the Celtic Line, Ippolitos, in the Dar es Salaam Harbour over the weekend. The ship arrived last Wednesday and off-loading started immediately, a TRC spokesman said. The consignment consists of six restaurant cars, 96 bogies, two break vans and one first class coach, from the British Rail Engineering Metro (Bre-Metro). This constitutes a part of 510 cargo wagons, 10 break vans, ten restaurant cars and 50 passenger coaches ordered from the same company. The TRC spokesman said that the 10 restaurant cars are valued at 27,350,508/-, 15 first class coaches at 33,529,912/- and 25 second class coaches are valued at 54,876,270/-. Two of the restaurant cars arrived in the country last month and they have been in use for the past two weeks, said the spokesman. The rest of the rolling stock had been arriving in the country at varying intervals from July 1980, he added. But he complained that the new coaches that had earlier arrived in the country had already been vandalized by hooligans. He appealed for public help in cracking down on the culprits. /Emma Faraji/ /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Aug 81 p 3/

**ZAIRE TRADE AGREEMENT**--Tanzania and Zaire have signed a self-perpetuating annual trade agreement under which the two countries will exchange a number of commodities, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, said yesterday. Briefing newsmen on arrival from Zaire at the Dar es Salaam Airport, Ndugu Mchumu said he had reached agreement with his counterpart and other Zairean trade officials on strengthening "existing trade relations." Under the agreement, Tanzania will sell to Zaire an assortment of industrial goods and commodities and will buy,

among other items, cement, fishing boats, copper and zinc for the country's industrial requirements. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Aug 81 p 1]

CEMENT PLANT'S OPENING--The Tanzania Saruji Corporation (TSC) plans to build more cement plants in order to satisfy the country's growing demand for the commodity. This was said in Tanga yesterday by the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, when he welcomed President Nyerere to officially open the Tanga cement factory, Shihata reported. The Minister said the plans included the construction of a cement plant at Kilwa where all the necessary raw materials for cement production such as limestone, gypsum and red clay were available. He told Mwalimu that there were also plans to put up small cement plants in the Lake zone and other areas presently facing difficulties with obtaining cement. He added that the Ministry of Industries had asked TSC to prepare a workable strategy for developing small and medium scale plants which would produce burnt bricks and tiles. He said the aim was to make every region self-sufficient in such materials in the coming five years. He said preparations were also under-way to build tiles and burned bricks manufacturing units in Mbeya with the help of Bulgaria. Mwalimu later inaugurated the Tanga cement plant. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Aug 81 p 1]

EEC OFFICIAL'S FAMILIARIZATION TOUR--The EEC Commissioner for Development, Mr E. Pisani arrived in Dar es Salaam last night for talks with President Nyerere and government officials. An official of EEC (European Economic Community) said that the commissioner would meet Mwalimu at his Msasani residence. He would also hold discussions with the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal and Foreign Affairs Minister Salim Ahmed Salim. He said the commissioner, on a familiarisation tour to Tanzania, would also be briefed on the development of various projects. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 81 p 1]

STRENGTHENING OF POLICE FORCE--The Government has reiterated its resolve to strengthen the police force in order to effectively combat crime. The Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu Julius Matiko, said yesterday that the Ministry was doing its best to equip the force with sophisticated weapons and communication gear. Ndugu Matiko said: "We are trying to get the equipment including vehicles for modernising the force; however, we are doing this within the limits of the present situation of the national economy." The Government last year announced a five-year master plan to strengthen the force. Under the plan, 5,000 new policemen would be recruited. The plan also involves buying of 500 vehicles, radio calls sets and walkie-talkies. An average of 350 houses for policemen would be built during the period of five years. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Aug 81 p 3]

NETHERLANDS MAIZE OFFER--The Netherlands Government has donated 8,000 tons of maize to Tanzania. The first consignment arrives in the country on Friday, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) office in the city, handling the purchase and transportation of the consignment, said the maize had been bought from Zimbabwe. A WFP official said the consignment and its transportation costs amounted to 120m/-. He said the second shipment of 5,000 tons would arrive early next month. The maize would



be handed over to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) he added. /Text/  
/Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Aug 81 p 3/

CCM'S COMPLAINT--Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) will probe into allegations that some regional leaders in the country handed over economic projects run by the youth organisation to private businessmen. This was said here on Tuesday by the CCM Deputy Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Alan Heri, following complaints by members of the Youth Council currently meeting here that some regional leaders used their positions to hand over projects operated by the organisation to private people. The complaints were made during the morning session when the council members were discussing projects undertaken by the organisation in an effort to increase its revenue. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Aug 81 p 1/

FAMINE WARNING--The Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya has urged peasants to double their food production efforts in order to abate a possible threat of famine feared early next year. At the same time, Ndugu Msuya has called on leaders to encourage a nationwide irrigation farming campaign and generally to stress on increased food production. Talking to Party and government leaders of Lembeni Division in Mwanga District yesterday, Ndugu Msuya said the nation was going to face an acute shortage of maize sometime in March next year. Last season's harvest of the staple food crop, he said, was poor, adding that the nation would not be having "enough food at around March next year." The Premier, who is on his third day of his Mwanga Parliamentary constituency tour, said because of the poor harvest last season, the National Milling Corporation (NMC) would also experience crop shortfall. Everyone, he said, should utilise his immediate surroundings by reviving all existing canals and growing potatoes and drought resistant crops like cassava in a bid to raise food stock. /Text/  
/Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Aug 81 p 1/

PLANNED IMPROVEMENT OF TRDB--The Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) is to strengthen its lending capacity to villages and improve its administration and operations during a three-year project beginning early next year. The bank's Director of Regional Coordination and Supervision, Ndugu A.T. Molele, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the bank would get an 80m/- loan from the Washington-based International Development Association (IDA) to finance part of the project. Ndugu Molele explained that 49m/- from the loan would be used to strengthen the bank's lending capacity to villages. The other part of the loan, he added, would be for technical assistance, purchase of vehicles for mobile units to be established and other activities during the implementation of the project. The mobile units would be for training village administrators. The loan followed an agreement signed between the Government and IDA in October last year, he said. However, it was not immediately known how much the bank would spend on the project. During the three year period, Ndugu Molele said, the bank would train a minimum of 2,230 village administrators from 750 villages. The training would focus generally on how to manage loans given by the bank. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 3/

DEVELOPMENT PLAN'S APPROVAL--The Party Central Committee's Standing Committee on Planning has approved the government's development plan for the 1981-86 period. The Secretary of the committee, Professor Kighoma Malima, said after the two-day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the committee had also agreed on some economic measures regarding implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan. Ndugu Malima did not, however, give details of the discussions held under the chairmanship of the Party Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe. The Development plan will now be submitted to the Central Committee for further scrutiny before it is endorsed by the Party's National Executive Council. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOP'S CONSTRUCTION--Construction of the 120 million/- locomotive workshop in Morogoro has been completed and the workshop is expected to start operating immediately, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The workshop Resident Engineer, Ndugu E. Netzer, said in a telephone interview from Morogoro that the workshop, which took two and a half years to erect, was ready for use anytime from today. He said the workshop, owned by the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC), had a capacity of overhauling 90 locomotives of various sizes annually. It was the only major workshop in the country that would enable the TRC to perform complete overhauling of its locomotives, he explained. The workshop is capable of overhauling locomotives made in England, West Germany, Canada and India, now used by the TRC. Ndugu Hetzer said apart from the main workshop, there was another small one for servicing the locomotives. The resident engineer said all the major overhauling works and repairs of locomotives in the country were being done in Nairobi up to the time when the then East African Community collapsed in 1977. /Text/ /Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

CSO: 4700/424



KAUNDA BACKS TOURE'S PROPOSAL OF SOUTHERN AFRICA FEDERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Roy Malifwat]

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has supported a suggestion to form a Southern Africa federation of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Tanzania to strengthen African unity.

The suggestion was made by President Sekou Toure of Guinea when he arrived in Livingstone yesterday for a visit to the tourist town.

He said the federation would be a step forward in strengthening African unity if the countries used one currency and eliminated border posts and customs barriers.

The defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland could be re-established under the new independent countries.

Immediately after the Guinean president delivered his speech at the airport, Dr Kaunda walked to the microphone and said he supported the idea.

President Kaunda said if there was a federation of Zambia and Zimbabwe he would be willing to become vice-president and said the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was destroyed because power was concentrated in the hands of a minority.

Vice President

There was nothing to stop the two countries from forming a federation if Zimbabwe was willing. He was serious about the proposal and he said the capital would be at the Victoria Falls town of Zimbabwe.

If Mozambique and other neighbouring countries joined the federation, Dr Kaunda said he would be happy to serve as minister of foreign affairs.

CSO: 4700/437

# ZCTU HIRES ATTORNEYS TO SECURE LABOR LEADERS' RELEASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions has engaged lawyers to secure the release from detention of Mr Frederick Chiluba and three other top labour leaders.

This was confirmed in Lusaka yesterday by ZCTU deputy chairman Mr Hubert Bweupe who said that Mwana-wasa and Company of Ndola had agreed to represent Mr Chiluba.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newsteadimba, his assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba would be represented by Jacques and Partners.

Mr Bweupe could not say whether the lawyers had already filed applications and when proceedings for the release of the detained men would begin but he promised to issue a statement soon.

Last month it was reported that Mr Chiluba, Mrimba, Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba had given ZCTU instructions to engage lawyers to fight for their release.

ZCTU acting general secretary (administration) Mr John Sichone said the three labour leaders had indicated their wish to this effect after he had visited three of them.

Mr Sichone said the main reason for consulting the detainees was to get their detention orders so that these could be handed to their lawyers to fight for their

release.

The detainees have acknowledged receipt of detention orders furnishing them with reasons for their detentions.

Mr Chiluba is being held in Livingstone, Mr Walamba at Katete while Mrimba and Mr Sampa are in Solwezi and Zambezi respectively.

The emergency council of the ZCTU demanded the immediate release of the four men.

At a ZCTU meeting in Ndola after the detention orders were announced, the labour leaders called for an international commission of inquiry into the causes of the strikes and the continued misunderstanding between the labour movement and the Party and its Government.

CSO: 4700/437

## PRICES, INCOMES COMMISSION TO START WORK SOON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Prices and Incomes Commission will start work soon, leader of a four-man Swedish team of experts Mr Sven Holmstrom said yesterday.

Addressing a news conference at Pamodzi Hotel before leaving for Stockholm, Mr Holmstrom said his team had completed gathering information on the economic life in Zambia from a cross-section of the community during the three weeks it was in the country.

The team had presented a working report to the chairman of the commission Mr Sketchley Sacika. It will prepare a draft for Mr Sacika next month which would be followed by a final report before the end of October.

He said the commission and its consultative council would play a major role in the economic life and development of Zambia.

It would make suggestions

after discussing with the relevant groups in the country and coordinate the data before making conclusions for presentation to the commission.

The group has been discussing wages, salaries, prices and subsidies with Government officials.

Mr Holmstrom said Zambians felt that it was important to coordinate discussions.

The commission would negotiate directly and through its council with different groups of people and the Government.

It would present suggestions to the Government on prices and how to allocate Government funds and subsidies.

It was suggested that five qualified people should be employed on permanent basis at the secretariat of the commission.

These well vested with the economic affairs and

know the entire broadline of the nation's economic life.

Two working committees have been suggested — the price and production committee and wages and incomes committee. Each of them would find out what investigations were needed and coordinate them.

Mr Holmstrom said the Government was optimistic on the future of the commission. He praised the commission's leadership.

"We consider that if the commission will succeed that will be a step forward in the development of the economy in Zambia."

There would be ad hoc committees to deal with special problems which should be investigated in line with the terms of reference of the commission.

These would work with the help of the Swedish experts who would come to review progress of the commission.

CSO: 4700/437

EEC FAMINE DONATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/ The European Economic Community (EEC) has donated about K420,000 to help the hunger-stricken people of Western Province.

EEC economic advisor Mr Christian Falkowski announced at a news conference in Lusaka yesterday that the units of accounts would be channelled through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

The plight of people in Western Province was worrying the international community and the emergency aid donation from the EEC was evidence of this concern.

The EEC was providing money for emergency cases independent of the money allocated under the Lome II convention.

"This aid is especially geared for immediate aid and the European Economic Community special division in Brussels is dealing with this.

"Zambia received this aid during the Rhodesian war of liberation when the EEC was now giving emergency aid geared to help the Government overcome problems it was facing because of refugees.

The EEC was also giving K42,000 every year to the Makeni Ecumenical Centre in Lusaka to help the centre in technical and vocational training as well as in the agricultural sector.

UNHCR representative in Zambia, Mr Joseph Kawuki, said the donation from the EEC would be used to buy basic necessities for people in Western Province. These include food, drugs, agricultural equipment and others.

Mr Kawuki said the gesture by the EEC was generous and it was being made through the UNHCR.

CSO: 4700/437

## MUNDIA SAYS PROGRAM TO BOOST AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY JUSTIFIED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA is justified in launching the K400 million food operation programme aimed at boosting agricultural productivity in the country because the world food situation is critical, Prime Minister Mundia said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mundia said the world food output had continued to decline "and the position is even worse today and the future is equally unpredictable".

Speaking at a World Food Day fund-raising dinner at a Lusaka hotel which was sponsored by Dunlop Zambia, Mr Mundia said the Government had made no provisions for organising the activities for the day in the 1981 estimates.

"It is in this light that I am appealing to all lending and parastatal institutions and all business houses to donate generously to this important committee". The World Food Day falls on October 16.

The Prime Minister said production of food was "Zambia's number one priority" and urged Party militants throughout the country to organise similar fund raising activities.

"Shortage of food in the world is not Zambia's concern alone but it is the concern of all nations in the world.

"In this regard the World Food Day activities on October 16 should be a true reflection of our concern about the food situation in the nation and our determination to produce enough not only for ourselves but also for others who are not blessed with the kind of climate and fertile soil that we have in Zambia".

Activities to commemorate the Day should portray concern "over the seriousness of the overall food position in the world which is grave".

In 1979 the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) designated October 16 as World Food Day to remind the international community to focus attention on the importance of food and the need for countries to allocate substantial resources to the development of agriculture.

Mr Mundia said Zambia had a moral duty to feed those unable to feed themselves and it was for this reason that the Party and its Government had launched food operation programme.



# FAILURE TO HEED EXPERT ADVICE CAUSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA lost about K3.7 million in foreign exchange in bringing in the Romanian Aro police cars from Dar es Salaam because the management of the Mechanical Services Department refused expert advice on cheaper transportation.

Documentation on how the 1,000 vehicles were brought in shows that the exercise would have cost only K300,000 in local currency.

Hundreds of people were sent to Tanzania to drive them to Zambia, incurring heavy costs on fuel, personal allowances, maintenance and contingencies — all in foreign exchange.

But after a thorough cost analysis, the MSD had been advised they should transport the vehicles by Tazara which would have done the job at K326.13 a vehicle.

The MSD management turned this down and went ahead to make a "decision by opinion" — disregarding advice by the MSD cost analysts.

Motor Holdings had quoted they would bring in the vehicle at K450 each, as did

another local company, Vehicle Delivery Limited. This money would be paid in local currency.

And because the MSD management ignored this, each vehicle cost K4,000 to transport from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka — a foreign exchange bill of K4 million.

The Aros were brought in about two years ago when the MSD was still being run by officers from the defence forces.

A more compelling cost analysis done after the delivery of the first 403 Aro vehicles from Tanzania to Zambia showed that 806 drivers would go to Dar as each vehicle should have two.

As the drivers would have to travel by bus at least 15 buses would be needed, each requiring two drivers accompanied by 30 mechanics.

The crew of bus drivers and mechanics alone would cost the nation K60,000.

The biggest expenditure would be the 872 drivers sent by the MSD.

But, again, because the MSD refused to accept the expert advice stationing 20 mechanics — drivers at Dar port meant they took at least 30 days to clear the vehicles.

## HIDE PROCESSING TECHNIQUES CAUSE FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSSES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 31 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/ Zambia is losing K4.5 million worth of animal hides and skins every year because of lack of technical know-how and proper processing techniques.

According to an article written by a United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) expert in the latest Farming Magazine in Zambia, a quarterly magazine published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, more than 50 percent of hides are wasted or just thrown away and 80 percent of the total skins are just thrown away.

He says that even those hides which were salvaged and made available for leather industry were of very poor quality and this was so due to unawareness of economic potential of hides and skins.

He says this unfortunate situation was mainly because of lack of technical know-how on proper processing of hides and skins and problems of marketing, particularly in rural areas.

"The result is that Zambia has to spend its badly needed foreign exchange on import of leather goods and shoes and was losing a total of K3 million per year on the importation of these goods. On the other hand, very valuable raw materials worth K4.5 million are just wasted or badly utilised," he says.

To remedy the situation and to start a hides and skins improvement scheme, the Government is being assisted by FAO and an improvement project was launched in January this year and visits were made by an expert to all major hides producing areas in the country including tanneries, abattoirs, slaughter houses, cattle market, drying sheds and technical colleges.

The expert observed that extensive field training and demonstration work was the main answer for the improvement of hides and skins industry.

He says Zambia was blessed with a sizeable livestock population of 2.4 million cattle, 0.32 million goats and sheep and 0.19 million pigs.

CSO: 4700/437

SPCMU NEEDS GOVERNMENT AID TO PAY ZAMBIA FARMERS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOUTHERN Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) needs K150 million to pay farmers for their produce.

SPCMU general manager, Mr Hassan Ramaswamy said in Choma on Thursday that the union would fail to pay farmers for their produce unless the Government comes to its aid financially.

He was briefing the chairman of the Rural Development Committee of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa whom he told that the union may not be able to pay out money by next month.

Earlier this month, Prime Minister Mr Nalundino Mundia told a public meeting at Choma that the Government has set aside K40 million to buy the bumper crop expected

from farmers in the province this year.

He assured farmers that delayed payments for their crops would end because the Party and its Government have taken measures to ensure payments are made within seven days of delivery.

Mr Ramaswamy however told Mr Makasa that K150 million will be required to buy all the crops from farmers in the province.

He said the union obtained K18 million overdraft from Standard Bank out of which K17 million has already been paid out to buy 1.8 million bags of maize.

Mr Makasa could not say what measures the Party and its Government intended to take to provide the extra funds but appreciated the problem.

CSO: 4700/437

## NIEC MAKES PROFIT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 81 p 5

/Text/

NIEC has made a profit of K3,037,000 for the 1981 financial year, according to the company's annual report released in Lusaka yesterday.

This is K1,924,000 more than last year's profit of K1,113,000.

Chairman of the corporation Mr Ignatius Muchangwe says in the report that shortages of foreign exchange had made importing of goods a "hazardous" business and effective negotiations with foreign suppliers had been hampered by the erosion of confidence on Zambia's ability to pay.

**Business**

He notes that during the 1980/81 financial year, the general economic and business environment showed no signs of improvement.

The national economy achieved only a marginal growth rate of about 0.9 per cent in terms of Gross Domestic Product.

"In comparison to the previous year the availability of foreign exchange became tighter and as a result the attainment of independence

by Zimbabwe at the beginning of the year did not produce the anticipated trade boom and the desired improvement in the performance of the economy."

Despite the problems, the operating and financial results of the NIEC group of companies were remarkably good.

The improved profitability was made possible by better control of costs and an improvement in gross margins.

But profits could have been better were it not for the unanticipated large provisions which had to be made and charged against the year's profits.

**Classified**

It was necessary "to point out in the interest of the public that goods classified as essential commodities were taking an increasing share of the volume of business handled by the NIEC group of companies."

That had an "adverse effect" on the profitability of the group as essential commodities were rigidly price controlled and yielded poor gross margins.

During the year grocery items (mainly essential commodities) represented more than 70 per cent of the group turnover.

Mr Muchangwe notes in the report that the current commercial policy of the Party and its Government was to remove monopolies from parastatals and to subject those companies to open competition with private firms.

# DEPRECIATION ERODES ABOUT HALF OF NIEC PROFITS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ Depreciation and reduction in the value of goods are eroding about 50 percent of the National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) group's profits annually.

ZIMCO Director for Corporate Planning and Administration Mr Ignatius Muchangwe said this in Lusaka yesterday when he opened a two-day accounting seminar for the group's personnel.

Mr Muchangwe who is also NIEC's chairman said he knew that the group companies worked under severe economic constraints which could be described as uncontrollable.

He said the shrinkage and write-downs alone eroded about 50 percent of the organisation's profits every year.

He added that the pressure on overdrafts could be reduced and some saving in interest made if purchases could be regulated and stocks held at appropriate levels.

"A faster recovery of debts and claims could also contribute a little more to the profits. Surely some saving could be effected on transport costs despite inflationary trends," Mr Muchangwe said.

He stressed the importance of the group introducing efficient controls and instituting close vigilance. NIEC companies should be able to improve on their profits further, he said.

"It is here that we need the skills and initiative of our accountants more than anything else," he said.

He said in order to assist the country in its dire economic problems, the managerial class, of which accountants are part and parcel, will have to evolve new strategies and techniques, both in terms of finance and operations, geared to the changing circumstances.

Mr Muchangwe said until and unless this is achieved, the balance sheet in the accountants annual reports will remain unbalanced.

"It will be a frustrating experience if one were to aspire for something for which one has not prepared oneself," he said.

He said accountants were the main props of an organisation who have to move hand in hand with other disciplines in building up the structure of an organisation.

Mr Muchangwe added that the accountants were the people to whom the operational executives look for information and advice on practically every aspect of the business.

"They are really the custodians of business always striving to protect and promote shareholders' funds by ensuring optimum use of resources," he said.

CSO: 4700/437



## ZAMBIA

### LOCAL SPARE PARTS OUTPUT TO SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE URGED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/ Zambia spends about K400 million a year on imports of equipment and spare parts for the mining industry.

This was said in Lusaka by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa who called on companies to start the local manufacture of some of these spare parts to save the much needed foreign exchange.

Mr Chisupa said Zambia could not afford to go on spending such a huge sum of money at a time when she was facing foreign exchange problems.

The minister invited engineering firms to come forward and start the local manufacture of mining and motor vehicle components as the government and his ministry in particular were ready to assist those willing to go into this venture.

"Surely, after 17 years of independence, we must cut down on the amount of foreign exchange we are spending to bring in this equipment, especially at a time when we are facing foreign exchange shortage."

"I am therefore calling on all engineering companies in the country with the technical know-how and the capacity to undertake the manufacture of spare parts needed on the mines and in the motor trade industry to approach the ministry.

"All engineering companies interested should come and be registered as essential suppliers of spare parts," he said.

Mr Chisupa added that the ministry would give the companies special consideration by giving them all the assistance in an effort to start a viable industry to manufacture spare parts for the mines and the motor trade industry.

The minister also hinted that people in the motor trade industry should brace themselves for tougher days ahead as they would not be allowed to import vehicles whose spare parts were not available in the country.

"Time will soon come when no vehicle will be brought into the country if its components cannot be found or made locally.

"Motor dealers had better begin bracing themselves for this eventuality," he said.

CSO: 4700/437

INDECO MILLING MAKES LOSS OVER EIGHT YEAR PERIOD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Lewis Likulunga]

[Text] INDECO Milling made a loss of K5,121,000 million in eight years, said general manager Mr Harrington Libwe in Ndola yesterday.

He was briefing Mr Elijah Mudenda, chairman of the Finance and Economic Subcommittee of the Central Committee and vice chairman of Zimco, who is on a tour of Indeco enterprises.

A report given to Mr Mudenda attributes the staggering loss to the poor pricing of mealie meal and stockfeeds.

"With the Party and its Government recognising the necessity for economic prices, the current price structure is more realistic and would enable the company to make a profit for the first time in its history in 1981/82," says the report.

But the maize shortage, limited foreign exchange allocation to service the stock-feed material requirements and the buying of general produce could change that, notes the report.

The company hopes the Party and its Government would clear the constraints soon.

Before the price revisions "it was impossible" for any of the eight company maize mills scattered throughout the country to break even if they operated at "full capacity."

On stockfeeds the selling prices were up to material cost only, says the report.

The K5.63 million Namboard debt which National Milling owed had to be serviced and interest amounted to K0.56 million a year.

"With the capitalisation of the Namboard debt and the price revision this position has changed and some of the mills will make profits working at full capacity."

## Demand

But in the case of Kabompo and other rural mills it will not be possible to work at full capacity because of lack of demand.

The company hopes that with the stockfeed factory running two shifts and with the sale of fine salt the company will generate K450,000 to import soyabeans by next month, so that stockfeed production could continue on two shifts without a break.

The company's liquidity position during the period remained poor.

The bank overdraft stood at K1 million and the bank was reluctant to increase that limit.

With the intervention of the former prime minister Mr Daniel Lisulo the limit was increased to K1.5 million to enable the company complete the Mongu mill.

"After much persuasion the limit was increased to K2.5 million in December last year and with the price increases coming soon after this the liquidity of the company appeared to be improving."

The shortage of maize and foreign exchange have forced down production levels which in turn affects the liquidity.

"If the maize allocations are made available the company could easily operate within the overdraft facility," says the report.

CSO: 4700/437

MINISTER SAYS BUMPER WHEAT HARVEST EXPECTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Zambia is expected to produce 11,818 tonnes of wheat this year--2,137 tonnes more than last year, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

The increase is about 22 percent, he said.

Addressing wheat growers at the Old National Assembly, Mr Mwila said that although Zambia had done very well in the field of wheat production, the nation must continue to increase its output.

"For as long as we are far from meeting our national requirements and for as long as the import bill of wheat continues to be hefty, we must continue to explore all possible ways and means of surging ahead with increased wheat production."

He attributed the increasing trend of wheat production to contributions made by private and Government concerns.

Two Government wheat schemes--Mpongwe on the Copperbelt and the Zambia-Canada wheat scheme in Mbala--were making significant contributions to the wheat output and research.

The most important incentive for wheat production was perhaps the establishment of a wheat loan scheme with the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) in 1975.

The scheme had set aside money for farmers wishing to develop their wheat farms under irrigation.

Duty Exemptions

A second incentive continued to be the Government's pricing policy for wheat. Next year the price would go up from the present K26 per 90kg to K32, representing an increase of 23 percent in a single season.

Other Government incentives include duty exemptions of farming implements and machinery, preferential taxation and foreign exchange allowance.

This was aimed at reducing the nation's foreign exchange needed to import wheat from overseas to meet the local demand.

CSO: 4700/437

# FERTILIZER BAGS REPORTEDLY WASTED IN NAMBOARD DEPOTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

NEARLY 100,000 bags of fertiliser at Livingstone and Mazabuka Namboard depots have gone to waste, Member of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa was told in Choma yesterday.

He also learnt that more than 500,000 empty bags of maize had been destroyed.

Southern Province Namboard manager Mr Reuben Kalebuka informed Mr Makasa who was touring depots in the area, that 90,948 bags of fertiliser had gone to waste.

He said it was believed the fertiliser was soaked by rain while coming into the country about five years ago. The empty bags were believed to have been destroyed while at the port of Dar es Salaam.

Mr Makasa, who expressed concern over the matter, said he wondered why Namboard had not claimed from the insurers over the losses.

He warned Namboard and the Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) that the Party and its Government would not accept any excuses if any produce was destroyed this year because of poor handling. He directed SPCMU to pay farmers within two weeks.

Mr Makasa asked the union

to find means of ensuring that all maize produced was transported to the line of rail before the rains. There should be no excuse for lack of sufficient loading machines, he said.

SPCMU general manager Mr Hassan Ramaswamy said the union was in financial difficulties at the moment and apart from K15 million which it is owed by the Government in grants, the union had a bank overdraft of K18 million.

Out of this figure, SPCMU had already spent K17 million on buying 1.8 million bags of maize from farmers. So far 1.1 million had been delivered to the line of rail.

The union needed about K50 million to pay farmers and unless the Government came to its aid, SPCMU might not be able to pay them on time.

Mr Makasa said the Government would be happy to know the problems facing unions so that they could be solved.

Choma district political secretary Mr Alfred Lumbwe said the top leadership in the nation was partly to blame for some of the heavy losses being suffered.

In a vote of thanks he said often the top leadership made important decisions before the necessary facilities were taken into consideration.

## BRIEFS

**ENERGY RESEARCH OFFERS**--A number of countries have approached Zambia with offers to assist her in the research for alternative sources of energy, a minister of state has said. Minister of State for Power Transport and Communications, Mr Francis Chembe, said in Lusaka that Zambia has been approached by many countries which want to assist her in the development of other sources of energy following the recent two-week world energy conference held in Nairobi, Kenya. Mr Chembe could not, however, say which countries had approached Zambia as the Government was still considering the offers. He said the Government was using the Nairobi conference on new and renewable sources of energy as an impetus to the country's policy of diversifying energy sources in view of the huge bill being spent on importing fuel. "We recognise that we should not just depend on hydrocarbons as the only source of energy. This is in view of the escalating costs of this commodity. /Text/ /Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 31 Aug 81 p 3/

**RELIEF FOR WESTERN PROVINCE**--The government has spent over K700,000 in buying and supplying maize, milk powder and salt to the hunger stricken people of Senanga and Sesheke areas of Western Province, the province member of the Central Committee, Mr Felix Luputa said yesterday. Opening the provincial council meeting in Mongu, Mr Luputa said although international and local organisations have joined hands with the Government in providing goods to the people in the area, further assistance in form of funds and transport was still required to complete the exercise. /Text/ /Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 5/

**EXPANSION OF FERTILIZER PLANT**--Negotiations for a K31.5 million loan to finance Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia expansion project are now nearing completion, a spokesman for Barclays Bank announced in Lusaka yesterday. A consortium of Barclays, Grindlays, Standard and Zambia National Commercial banks and the Workmen's Compensation Fund Control Board, Zambia National Provident Fund and Zambia State Insurance Corporation, has pledged to provide medium and short-term loans for the proposed expansion of the firm's fertiliser plant at Kafue. Production level at the plant is now around 50,000 tonnes a year. It is envisaged that this figure would be increased to 200,000 tonnes on completion of the project. This would be 80 percent of domestic fertiliser requirements and would mean a considerable saving of Zambia's foreign exchange. A spokesman said Barclays Bank had taken a keen interest in the fertiliser scheme from the beginning through the bank's long-standing commitment to farming in Zambia. /Text/ /Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

CSO: 4700/437



# ARMY MOPPING UP OPERATION AT INKOMO DESCRIBED

## Evacuation of Area

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE army will start a clearing operation today to destroy unstable ammunition scattered about Inkomo Barracks during the series of explosions at the camp on August 16.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said army engineers would set off controlled detonations at 11 am after which clearing parties will dispose of all the unexploded ammunition in the area.

Before the detonations, all people within a 10 km radius of Inkomo Barracks will be evacuated and no one will be allowed to enter the area from 9 am until 2 pm today.

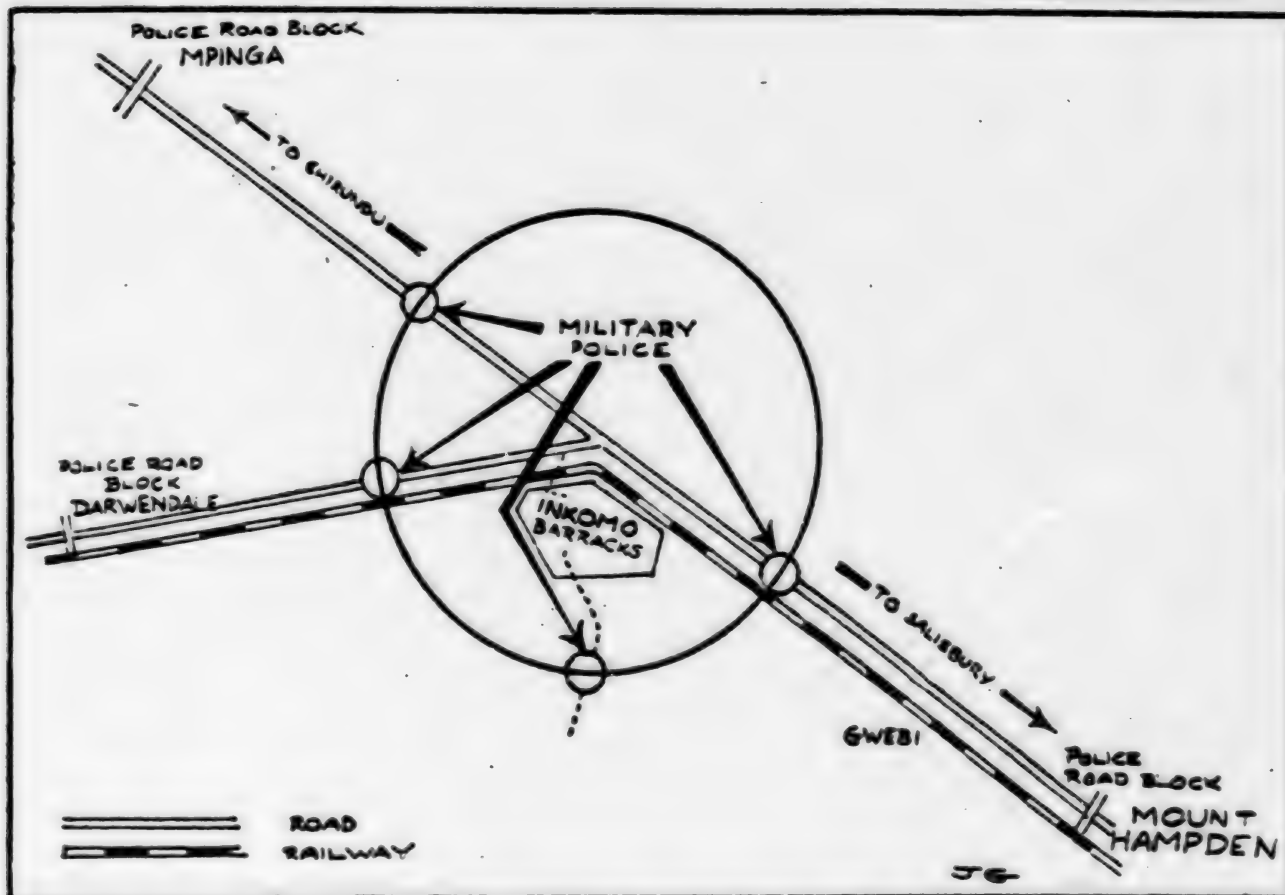
All roads, tracks and

paths into the area will be closed from 9 am and roadblocks, manned by members of the police and army will be set up.

The spokesman warned that army units will be patrolling the restricted zone and any unauthorised person found within the area will be arrested and prosecuted.

He said people occupying buildings within a 25 km radius of Inkomo should, as "an outside precaution" against possible blast effects, open all doors and windows.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation warned pilots of light aircraft that they should not fly within a radius of 15 nautical miles of Inkomo Barracks at any time between dawn and dusk today.



*A MAP showing the 10 km radius around Inkomo barracks to be evacuated today between 9 am and 2 pm for the controlled detonation.*

## Good Start

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

**A THREE - SECOND** explosion which caused a pall of smoke 700 metres high marked the beginning of an army campaign to clear the Inkomo Barracks area of unstable ammunition yesterday.

Once the explosion was complete, army experts observed the blast site by helicopter, and army engineers began scouring the area for remaining debris. The clearing operation is expected to last several days.

Police and army spokesmen at the Mount Hampden roadblock said the explosion was detonated underground to clear the bunkers which were damaged in the original explosion on August 18.

The man in charge of the operation, Lieut.-Colonel Dyck, said the operation went very well and that there were no casualties.

Troops normally resident at the barracks had begun moving back into the complex, he said.—Herald Reporter, Ziana.

CSO: 4700/421

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 4

/Editorial: "Dangerous Game"/

/Text/

WAVES of open concern for the future, fears that the current reckless line in the United States foreign policy may altogether deprive mankind of a worthy future, are spreading all over the world.

The reasons for concern are obvious; the foreign policy of the Reagan Administration is fully at variance with the most vital interests of millions of people throughout the world. For instance, its refusal to join France last Saturday in supporting black African demands for strong Security Council condemnation of South Africa's incursion into Angola.

Last week, in a provocative stance, the American President admitted that he had sanctioned the shooting down of two Libyan planes.

Then come the events in El Salvador. The Americans of course will tell you that they are in El Salvador because of the mythical Soviet "threat", but will not say they are there because they want to back a regime that has brought misery and death to the people of El Salvador.

The death on Sunday of the former Iranian President and Prime Minister, South Africa's continued acts of aggression in Angola and its refusal to implement a United Nations resolution on Namibia cannot be viewed in isolation.

It is all part of the Reagan Administration's policy to extend American control over the world.

U.S. VETO OF UN RESOLUTION CONDEMNING SA HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "A Better Lie"]

[Text]

**POSSIBLE** direct United States involvement in the current war in Angola could mark the first step in the realignment of imperialist forces against progressive mankind.

On Monday the US vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning racist South Africa's invasion of southern Angola and now there is a hue and cry in Western capitals, reinforced by their imperialist Press, about the presence of "Soviet and East German troops" in Angola.

No doubt South Africa's dwindling political fortunes worry the Americans very much and Mr Reagan is thus itching to jump in to try to turn the tide.

So his administration dramatises the presence in Angola of Soviet military advisers whom it says at the same time it knew to be there. And to tell a better lie it says Soviet troops are fighting with SWAPO guerillas.

In all this America seeks an excuse to join South Africa in fighting SWAPO and South African freedom fighters and to try to set up puppet regimes in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique which the Americans fear may "go" to the Soviets.

A new bloody theatre of war must be prevented.

CSO: 4700/427

## GOVERNMENT RESETTLEMENT HAMPERED BY SELFISH BUYERS

## Land Prices Inflated

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 81 pp 1, 6

/Text/

THE Government's resettlement exercise is being hampered by individuals buying farms for their own "self-interest", says the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

In a policy statement released to the Herald, the minister said he expected farmers and landowners wanting to sell their land to offer it first to the Government.

In terms of the Lancaster House Agreement, he said, the Government had to acquire land to carry out an equitable land redistribution and resettlement programme.

But "ever since this Government embarked on the policy of acquiring land by means of buying farms in the former white farming areas, we have had to compete unnecessarily with individual land and property buyers", the minister said.

**Inflate**

"Some of the farms we would acquire for this national purpose have been, and are being bought, by individuals for their own self-interest.

"Such a tendency, if it continues unabated, does not only make land hard to come by for us. Worse still, it will artificially inflate the price of land.

"All of us, including the aspiring landlords and the farm sellers, must realise that the purpose for which my ministry is acquiring land is to redistribute it equally.

"Thus, logically, we demand that all those farmers or landowners who decide to sell their land should — and must — make the first offer to the Government through my ministry.

"Where we turn down the offer or fail to agree on the price for what ever reasons, then the seller can offer the piece of land in question to the public."

Dr Sekeramayi said the feeling among the masses was that the land should not be bought, but simply expropriated since it had been "forcibly grabbed by the settler pioneers".

Turning to the squatter problem, the minister said squatters fell into various categories:

- People who moved on to vacant farms during the liberation struggle.

- Farm workers who were abandoned by their employers. These workers "rightly" took on squatting to earn a living.

- Returning refugees who happened "haphazardly" or otherwise to land on somebody's farm because communal areas were overcrowded or there was nowhere else to go.



● People who were employed in urban areas, on farms or even teachers and businessmen who chose their own areas and left their families to take a claim on their "newly acquired land".

● People who left their plots and arable lands on the communal lands to squat on the neighbouring or distant farms "out of sheer envy".

Dr Sekeramayi said: "The first three categories are genuine and deserving illegal occupants.

### *To remain*

"My ministry will allow these people to remain where they are pending resettlement.

"The last two categories have no reason to be

where they are, let alone to be squatting. They do not qualify for resettlement either, and so we have consistently said they should go to wherever they came from.

"However, it is by no means coincidental that squatters' targets are abandoned or unoccupied and unused farms.

"Thus whoever leaves his or her farm lying unused is tempting squatters, who usually are very enterprising."

The minister said the solution to the squatter problem lay in:

● An accelerated pace of orderly and planned resettlement.

● The landowners bringing all land into "conspicuous, meaningful and effective production".

### *'HERALD' Comment*

/Editorial: "Land Reform"/

/Text/

THE Government obviously does not want to ride roughshod over anyone in acquiring land, but decisive action is needed NOW to find a lasting solution to the land issue.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has already voiced his disquiet at the current scramble for land; on Saturday the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Nkomo, urged the Government to control exorbitant land prices which he said prevented young Zimbabweans engaging in commercial farming.

Now the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sekeramayi, says competition with individual land buyers is affecting the massive resettlement programme.

Yet need the Government be put in such an embarrassing position as to even plead with farm sellers to give it first priority, considering the enormity of the resettlement scheme — and the fact that the rural masses — who still experience high population pressures — supported the liberation struggle because they wanted to regain "their" land.

There appears to be a strong case here for Government to prohibit the sale of land above prices set by its evaluators and to control the size of land an individual can acquire until such a time that equitable land distribution is accomplished. Those with more land should be asked to sell the extra hectares.

Land reform should not wait until the land-hungry rise against a new landed gentry emerging in Zimbabwe.

MUGABE CONTINUES INTERNAL TOUR, DENOUNCES 'ENEMY AMONG US'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ENKELDOORN.  
THOUSANDS yesterday braved the weather to hear the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, during his "meet the people campaign" in the Midlands area.

He told an enthusiastic rally at Sadza, 80 km east of Enkeldoorn, that Zimbabwe was not free because the factories and mines were not yet under Zimbabwean control.

"The enemy is still among us," Mr Mugabe said.

He accused foreign-owned companies of holding secret meetings to plan sabotage against the economy.

"You hear of shortages of so many things so that tomorrow the people may say the Boers were better," he told the rally.

The Prime Minister warned the people to guard against the 5 000 former auxiliary forces of Bishop Abel Muzorewa who, he said, would be planted among the people to commit acts of sabotage.

He urged all Zimbabweans to join the party that had cham-

pioned the cause of the country and to unite against enemy threats of destabilisation.

The Government was fully aware of the people's problems he said, stressing that during the past year his administration had been preoccupied with cleaning up the civil service.

Substantial progress had been made to Africanise the civil service and remove saboteurs who, he said, had been responsible for delaying the implementation of a number of programmes.

He accused certain leaders who went about buying farms and other property before the people had been resettled.

He stressed that the land distribution exercise would continue as small farms were being purchased.

The Government had worked towards ensuring that every Zimbabwean child had a sound education. "These are the prime ministers and cabinet ministers of the future and their lives have to be promoted more than those of their adult counterparts," he said. — Ziana.

## PLANNING MINISTER TO ADDRESS LONDON CONFERENCE

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text/

**DR BERNARD CHIDZERO**, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, has been invited to address a two-day conference entitled Zimbabwe Business Opportunities for the 1980s, being held in London on October 12 and 13.

Organised by African Economic Digest and Advanced Management Research International, the conference is aimed at giving potential investors a complete economic picture of Zimbabwe.

At this stage it is unclear whether Dr Chidzero will be able to attend as he will be at the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne in early October.

But a ministry spokesman said the minister hoped to fit the London conference into his schedule.

Other speakers from Zimbabwe are Professor Tony Hawkins, head of the University of Zimbabwe's business studies department; Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, general manager of National Railways of Zimbabwe; and Mr Bill Keatinge, assistant general manager of Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe Ltd.

Other guests include Dr Christopher Colclough, fellow of the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University; Mr Stephen Hunt of the Bank of America; Mr Roger Pick, commercial director of Balfour Beatty, and Mr Gavin Shreeve, of African Economic Digest.

The organisers say the conference will provide a full appraisal of the prospects and problems offered by involvement in Zimbabwe and suggest ways of formulating an effective and competitive marketing or investment strategy.

"Success and profitability of involvement in Zimbabwe is likely to depend on an appreciation of the prospects and problems of a changing

political, commercial and economic environment," said the organisers.

"Ill-prepared foreign companies could lose out through an inaccurate assessment of the political risks.

"These problems must be clearly identified and their importance for the economy assessed.

"Obstacles to be negotiated include shortages of skilled manpower, inflationary tendencies, and transportation and communications bottlenecks."

Hence the conference outline — identifying market determinants, reconstruction and development programmes (1981-86), mining, transport, agriculture, project financing.

ILLEGAL FIREARMS HANDED IN DURING CLOSE OF AMNESTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO

**HUNDREDS** of illegally held firearms were handed in to police around the country during the final days of the national amnesty, a police spokesman said yesterday.

A total of 2 673 guns, rifles and pistols were handed in during the two-month-long amnesty which ended this week, although that is not considered to be the final figure.

A police spokesman in Salisbury said weapons were still coming in from outlying stations and that it would be a few days yet before the final tally was known.

The breakdown of the figure to date is: Salisbury 874; Mashonaland 678; Matabeleland and Bulawayo 450; Midlands 357; Manicaland 162; and Victoria Province 152.

Figures released by police do not include numbers of grenades or rockets or similar weapons handed in. It relates only to firearms.

The spokesman said: "The large percentage of

weapons handed in were received in the last few days of the amnesty, although we do not have any breakdown for that figure.

"We cannot comment at this stage on how the amnesty has been received and whether or not we are pleased with results," he said.

The Government announced the general arms amnesty for the months of July and August to give all those people in illegal possession of weapons a chance to hand them in.

Along with the amnesty went a warning of severe sentences in future for those illegally possessing weapons.

Response to the amnesty was very slow and disappointing during the first month but picked up towards the end.

## MAIZE SHELTERS TAKEN BY ARMY, SAYS IRVINE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

TARPAULINS ordered by the Grain Marketing Board to protect stocks of maize of the recent bumper harvest from the weather as they wait transport from depots have been requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence, it was alleged.

The allegation was made by Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) in a supplementary question.

Earlier he was told by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithin Mombeshora, that the present stocks of tarpaulins were inadequate but that the situation would be rectified by October.

The deputy minister's answer was to a question tabled in the lower House by Mr Irvine, asking if sufficient tarpaulins were to protect the existing large stocks of maize from the wind, rain and sun.

Mr Irvine said it was understood that the GMB had ordered sufficient tarpaulins "in good time, to protect grain stocks from the elements, but said that

these had been requisitioned by "another ministry".

He later said that the ministry which had requisitioned the tarpaulins was the Ministry of Defence.

This, he said, had been done with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr Irvine expressed fears for the grain and cotton stocks that were now left uncovered, in view of the fact that the rain season has now commenced.

Some areas of the country had received as much as 40 mm of rain on Tuesday night.

Mr Irvine asked the minister for an undertaking that the tarpaulins would be returned by October so that maize stocks could be covered and also asked him to report back on what damage had been inflicted by the rain.

The deputy minister promised that the ministry would do all it could to solve the problem.

## NATION POSSESSES IMMENSE RESERVE OF HUMAN SKILLS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 p 11

[Article by Tendai Dumbutshena]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has more skills at its disposal than has hitherto been realised and could be self-sufficient in its manpower requirements within the next five years.

These are some of the tentative conclusions drawn by those responsible for the comprehensive national manpower survey currently underway. The survey is intended to give the government a clear picture of the human resources at its disposal.

Research officers deployed throughout the country report that there are sufficient black semi-skilled and skilled workers to keep the economy running. This is contrary to the widely-held belief that "white skills" are indispensable to the country's economy.

As one official of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development put it: "The myth of the indispensability of white skills was propagated by the Smith regime to justify racially determined socio-economic inequalities."

There are at present 9 024 recognised skilled and professional workers in the country.

## Labour

Of a total labour force of 250 000, 25% is classified as semi-skilled and officials of the survey believe about half of the latter category can be upgraded to skilled status.

This would give Zimbabwe a skilled manpower force of about 34 000.

Mr Cephas Maipa, the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, said the figure of 9 024 skilled personnel represents roughly 2% of the entire labour force — hardly sufficient, he says, to run a diverse economy such as Zimbabwe.

But the Minister said it stands to reason that there is a reservoir of "hidden" black semi-skilled and skilled labour force which has helped develop the country and enabled it to survive the steady exodus of skilled white workers.

He pointed out that most of the skilled whites in Zimbabwe are journeymen who perform supervisory functions while the operational work is done by blacks in the semi-skilled category.

Mr Maipa gave an example of a company he visited in Gwelo where out of a total workforce of 650, only two were classified as skilled.

A situation thus exists of skilled work being done by workers in the semi-skilled category who, because of years of discriminatory legislation, were not upgraded.

This is not to say no serious shortages of skills have resulted from the emigration of a significant number of whites. Between 1978-81, Zimbabwe lost 4 000 white skilled



workers. This has created a skilled manpower crisis in all engineering fields, the railways, airways, and other specialised fields.

In addition, 80% of apprentices in the country are white. And many of these are looking for greener pastures elsewhere, further exacerbating the shortage crisis and inhibiting the growth of the economy.

As Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, put it: "It is generally acknowledged that one of the most significant constraints facing the economy and one which could become more critical if remedial measures are not sustained, is the shortage of skilled manpower."

One of the remedial measures the government is taking is that of recruiting skilled manpower from abroad.

By the end of this month a contingent of 204 artisans will arrive from Kenya to help run the country's rail system and more are expected from Pakistan.

The recruitment of expatriates is, however, regarded as a stop-gap measure and the government has laid down stringent conditions for their employment — only to be allowed in cases where there are no suitably qualified Zimbabweans.

They will be employed under local conditions and required to train understudies to take over their jobs.

The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Fredrick Shava, said the training of local understudies was "an essential prerequisite for the granting of work permits to expatriates".

His Deputy, Mr Maipa, said despite government efforts to minimise the recruitment of expatriates, white employers are still finding excuses to recruit foreign whites.

"They want to stampede the government into opening doors to allow all sorts of people to come in," he said.

The main thrust of the government's external recruitment campaign is to encourage professional and skilled Zimbabweans still abroad to return. Research officers have been sent to countries where there are concentrations of Zimbabweans — mainly Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Organisations known to have sponsored Zimbabweans for advanced studies have been asked to supply the required information. There are 2 000 black Zimbabweans being trained abroad as artisans, 600 of whom are in West Germany.

## Encouraged

It is estimated by Ministry officials that there are 3 000 professionally qualified Zimbabweans outside the country in such fields as medicine, teaching, and engineering. All these people are being encouraged to return home and augment the skilled manpower in the country.

Another issue the survey has seriously addressed itself to is training.

Training centres are being established at a number of growth points and existing facilities in Gwelo, Salisbury, Umtali and Bulawayo are being expanded. A R4-million training college will be built next year in the Midlands town of Que Que.

The survey is in its first phase — that of establishing Zimbabwe's professional, skilled, and semi-skilled human resources. The Ministry of Manpower is still receiving completed questionnaires from employers.

Initially, according to Mr Maipa, there was little co-operation from the private sector which was suspicious of the motives behind the survey. But there is now appreciation of the usefulness of the exercise.

Phase two of the survey will concentrate on the unskilled category with an obvious emphasis on training.

Indeed, the wide infrastructure of training institutions which the government is setting up will mostly benefit the unskilled worker.

## STRIKING MUNICIPAL WORKERS AGREE TO RESUME WORK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

**MORE** than 460 striking municipal workers agreed yesterday to return to work this morning after winning some concessions on their demands for changes in their conditions of service.

The workers, all employed by the cleansing section of the amenities division of the department of works, struck on Monday morning and demanded a five-day week and protective clothing for certain duties.

They agreed to return to work after the chairman of the city council's general purposes committee, Councillor Solomon Tawengwa, promised that he would strongly recommend the improvements in conditions to his committee and the full council.

Both he and Councillor Ken Madora assured the workers that there would be no trouble getting the changes approved but by law the formal process had to be followed.

Councillor Tawengwa said the section chief had agreed to issue gumboots, gloves and hoses as soon as possible to men engaged in such jobs as cleaning public toilets.

The cleansing department's duties cover refuse collection.

The men won a five-day working week, and no longer have to work on Saturdays. But they agreed to continue working a 45-hour week and to extend their five working days to nine hours each.

The new arrangement will not come into effect until Monday next week.

Apologising for not having had a chance to meet the workers' committee before, Councillor Tawengwa said there

were about 200 committees representing about 12 000 workers in municipal service and it would be a full-time job to visit them all.

The chairman of the workers' committee, Mr Jameson Madzingira, said he was reasonably pleased with the result of the meeting with municipal officials, the councillors and officers of the Government's department of industrial relations.

A major achievement had been the frank discussions involving the workers' committee, up to now almost ignored, he said.

"This whole thing would never have happened if there had been serious talks in the past.

"This is a dirty, smelly job and when we leave and get on a bus, people often move away because we stink so much. There should be somewhere where we can get clean and leave our overalls."

## GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will participate in private enterprise only after it has held a dialogue with the companies themselves, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Mr Mugabe, this year's winner of the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Relations Communicator of the Year award, told a lunch meeting given by the ZIPR in Salisbury that discussions were taking place between the Government and several companies on State participation.

The Prime Minister also stressed the importance of a rapport between the Government and the public.

"If we have policies, they must be understood by the public," he said.

Mr Mugabe added that since taking office last year his Government had managed to sell to the public its policies of reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

"They have understood our commitment to the principle of a non-racial society, despite the negativity of the Republican Front (or is it the Racial Front?) and the reactionaries who continue to support it!"

*Zimcord aid*

The Prime Minister also disclosed that the Zimcord aid pledged to programmes and projects would soon be used in substantial amounts.

"We need public participation in the programmes and projects, but such participation, if it is to be effective and meaningful, must presuppose an effective communication exercise between the Government and the public," Mr Mugabe added.

Describing his "meet the people" drive throughout the country as "most inspiring and educative",

Mr Mugabe said he had listened to a lot of grievances, complaints and criticisms from the public, but was also showered with praise for initiating people-orientated programmes.

Presenting the award to the Prime Minister, Mr George Foot, president of the ZIPR, said many "miraculous" adjustments had been made in the new Zimbabwe among all races, with Mr Mugabe's leadership an inspiration.

Mr Foot said the Prime Minister, who also won the 1980 Man of the Year award, struck listeners of the Radio Network Africa

as a man who had striven for unity under daunting circumstances, following a protracted war, and who had held the extreme poles of political views together.

Mr Foot singled out one of the Prime Minister's achievements as his, address to the nation after his party, ZANU (PF), won the elections last year.

"That address was effective communications of the highest order," he said, "setting and leading Zimbabwe and its peoples on a new and exciting path to peace with the themes of reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction."

The Communicator of the Year award's first presentation was in 1979 and winners do not have to be in the communications profession itself.

An independent panel of judges selects a winner and runner-up from persons nominated and seconded for the award. This year's runner-up was Mr Bob Stumbles, chairman of the National Association of Societies For Care of the Handicapped.

The luncheon was attended by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and Professor Walter Kamba, the principal-designate and vice-chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/421

## INFLATION SLOWED DOWN BY JUNE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 5

/Text/

THE cost of living, especially for lower-income families, rose very little between March and June, according to the latest Government statistics.

For lower-income families the cost of living rose 1.35 percent in the second quarter, compared to a 8.55 percent rise in the first three months of the year.

The cost of living for upper-income families rose 3.07 percent in the second quarter, compared to 6.06 percent from December to March.

Figures for the first half of the year show the lower-income cost of living rose 8.55 percent — the equivalent of around 17 percent annual inflation — and upper-income living costs increased by 9.3 percent, 18.6 percent annual inflation.

Higher excise duties on drink and tobacco were the main reasons for the

very high rises in the early part of the year with the poor affected most.

Clothing, household stores, transport and food showed the biggest gains in both groups.

The same issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics showed the number of people employed in almost all sectors increased in the first quarter of this year.

Public administration showed the largest increase — 10 000 (or almost 14 percent) to 80 800, a record surpassing the previous highest of 77 600 in March last year.

The number employed in education rose 8.6 percent to 52 000. The building sector payroll grew 2.4 percent and manufacturing by 2 percent to 167 400.

The number of people in domestic service continued to decline, a trend started in 1973, and now less than 105 000 people work in this sector.

CSO: 4700/421

## SALVATIONISTS PROTEST WCC SPLIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Salvation Army in Zimbabwe has called upon the British-based head of the church, General Arnold Brown, to restore the army to full membership of the World Council of Churches.

The church recently pulled out of the WCC in protest against the ecumenical movement's aid to armed liberation movements.

In a statement yesterday the Zimbabwe territorial commander, Colonel David Moyo, said: "Such movements fight for human rights and we see no conflict between such ideals and the gospel of love, charity and the liberation of the total man."

"We ask the general, therefore, to restore the army to full status in the WCC."

"The Salvation Army in Zimbabwe will maintain its 90 years' tradition as part of the universal church of Christ with a strong social conscience, serving the spiritually and physically needy without political bias and regardless of colour, creed or culture."

The statement was issued after a meeting between Colonel Moyo, senior officers and representatives of the rank and file of the church.

More than 75 Salvation-

ists marched on the church's headquarters yesterday morning demanding that the church return to the WCC.

Placards asked what General Brown had to do with Zimbabwe and urged him and the church to support the liberation movements.

The leader of the demonstrators, Corps Sergeant-Major Jonah Matswetu, said members of the army were protesting against the order of the general.

"We believe," he told the group and senior staff officers of the church, "the WCC represents all the churches in the world and we want to live in the world."

"We believe the word of God came to all mankind to save all men... and we members of the Salvation Army all feel we should live within the WCC."

He appealed to all members of the church in Zimbabwe, black and white, to associate themselves with the opposition to the WCC pull-out.

Colonel Moyo said he was under orders to accept General Brown's decision, although he had advised very strongly against it.

He had called in his senior officers to discuss what action to take.



## HEALTH MINISTRY TO RUN FAMILY PLANNING

## Financial Difficulties

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

THE Family Planning Association which says it has been forced to wind up through financial difficulties, has been taken over by the Ministry of Health, the minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, announced yesterday.

All 450 employees of the FPA will keep their jobs, and will be employed by the ministry of health, Dr Ushewokunze said in a statement.

The FPA, he said, had spent \$367 550 of its \$1 477 220 ministerial grant, and the remainder had been frozen pending a legal action against him over the banning of Depo-Provera, the controversial contraceptive injection.

"If the Family Planning Association is not planning to use Government funds to sue the minister, who then is paying for the lawsuit?" he asked.

"Our advice to the Family Planning Association was to phase out the use of Depo-Provera as a contraceptive. In response to this, the Family Planning Association instituted legal proceedings against the Minister of Health in accordance with its stated policy of fighting all those not in favour of its militaristic solutions.

"Given that the ministry meet over 90 percent of the association's expenses, is the Family Planning Association biting the hand that feeds it?" he asked.

The FPA's work would now fall into line with his ministry's maternal and child health care and expanded programmes of immunisation strategy.

Part of the Government's primary health care programme was to provide a preventive service for mothers and children at risk, he said.

"Child spacing in this is regarded as only one aspect of an integrated health programme aimed at better nutrition, education, sanitation and mental well-being," the minister said.

The FPA has always been seen as a complement to the primary health care programme, not its opponent. The FPA's response to the phasing-out of Depo-Provera made him wonder in whose interest the

association worked. But the resignation of Mr Peter Dodds as FPA director should not be seen as the death knell of the association, he said.

Dr Marasha Marasha, a gynaecologist formerly with the Pathfinder family planning association, will be director of the new department of child spacing.

The remaining \$1 089 670 of the former FPA grant will be used by the department to continue family planning programmes.

Mr Peter Dodds said last night that the takeover did not "fill me with optimism for the future".

'Policy Reexamination'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial: "For the People"]

[Text]

CONSIDERING the background, it was almost inevitable that the Government would take over the Family Planning Association. Its work was probably too important for it to remain in the hands of a voluntary organisation.

The work of the FPA was basically appreciated by the Government; despite the so-called Depo-Provera controversy, there can be no doubt that the association filled a great need in a country with one of the highest birth rates in the world.

What the Government objected to, apart from the use of a drug that clearly is not the most reliable form of contraception, was the approach of the FPA to its task.

Obviously, a method of coercion could not be countenanced by a government elected by the people.

In a situation where public funds are involved, it had to be appreciated that the Government could not stand idly by while methods which it did not support wholeheartedly were employed.

Inevitably, there will be criticism of the Government take-over of the association. Yet a collision course had clearly been marked out between the authorities and the association. The bad blood between the director of the FPA, Mr Dodds, and the Minister of Health, Dr Ushewokunze, was only one element of the conflict.

In future perhaps the Government ought to re-examine its entire policy towards voluntary organisations engaged in work as important to its own development plans such as family planning or child spacing.

It is true that the FPA did some marvellous work for the country, but there is a point beyond which any government would be abdicating its responsibility to the people if it did not take action.

Such a point had been reached in the case of the FPA; our sincere hope is that all concerned will appreciate that despite their differences, the work initiated by the FPA will be continued.

CSO: 4700/427

CURRENCY LOOPHOLE TO BE PLUGGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

**THE Government will crack down on emigrants trying to use loopholes to by-pass exchange control regulations following the ban on furniture exports, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, warned yesterday.**

Senator Nkala warned that areas still open to exchange control contraventions would be investigated and plugged.

"We keep our ears to the ground and our eyes open to detect areas where people intend working against our economic well-being so that we can plug loopholes," he said in an interview.

Ministry staff were keeping on their toes to investigate other areas of concern since the clamp on emigrant furniture exports.

Senator Nkala said it was not a witch-hunt but that the Government wanted to ensure nothing adversely affected the country's economic progress.

He said it was an on-going exercise because Government was dealing with human beings. "You try and catch them and they will try other means."

"But if their actions are intended to help the South African economy, we will not hesitate to act."

"Our task is to see that the economy is working well and keep a watchful eye on those leaving the country. Their draining of the economy causes suffering for those who remain here," Senator Nkala said.

He said it was general knowledge that whites

were leaving the country in great numbers and trying to take everything with them, "while we want them to stay since reconciliation is taking firm root".

"Since the RF is so vociferous about the issue, then they have the duty to stop these actions that will provoke counter-actions from Government. We don't want to punish or persecute the whites."

"Our obligation is to protect permanent residents of Zimbabwe. We are not prepared to solve the problems of the birds of flight," Senator Nkala said.

NDLOVU: BLACKS NOT YET LIBERATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

BLACK Zimbabweans have been oppressed for so long that they have not been able to liberate themselves in spite of attaining independence, the PF MP for Matabeleland South, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, said yesterday.

Speaking at a report-back meeting at Mawabeni school, about 10 km from Essexvale, Dr Ndlovu urged people to do things for themselves, saying that if people waited for the Government to do things for them there would be no progress at all.

Dr Ndlovu had come to report back to local people the response he had received from the Government on their request for more grazing land.

He said the Government had indicated that it could buy a farm being offered by another Matabeleland South MP, Mr Peter Njini, between Mawabeni and Nswazi.

He said that he was aware that Mawabeni was the most crowded area in the whole of Matabeleland. And it was therefore receiving priority on resettlement.

Dr Ndlovu said though the Government was doing its best to resettle people, the people themselves could help the Government by forming co-operatives

#### BULAWAYO

and buying farms.

It was only through co-operatives that the Government could come in to help because people would have shown then that they were serious about their lives. He said the Government could not help people as individuals so co-operatives were the only way through which people could be helped.

Answering an elder who had said that people were wary of co-operatives because they did not know what they were like and how they functioned, Dr Ndlovu said the disease among the black people was that people all tended to cling to themselves.

"People still want to work on their own and boast that this and this is mine. They claim that if they work together with others, it will be a drawback.

"This is a disease that has to be routed out of the people. If we get rid of this disease, we will then begin to move forward."

## UDI MEDALS 'MAY STILL BE WORN'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

THE wearing of medals won by servicemen during UDI will not be banned by the Government, an army spokesman said yesterday.

The Government has legislated against the sale or public display of souvenirs or mementoes from UDI years.

The ban came into effect on Tuesday. Many people believed the ban also included the display of service medals by servicemen, awarded during that period.

A spokesman for the army said yesterday such medals were to be considered by the Government as Commonwealth medals, and people to whom they were awarded would be allowed to display them as normal.

What will change is the order in which the medals are worn. Medals of honour are normally

given precedence on the wearer's chest but the priority must now be given to Zimbabwe medals.

The Zimbabwe Independence Medal must be worn in first position and other Zimbabwean army medals, due to be issued soon, must also take precedence over any other.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs yesterday clarified the new rulings concerning the sale or display of UDI souvenirs and mementoes.

Jewellery incorporating Rhodesian coins is still legal, as are books about Rhodesia or bearing the name Rhodesia. The legislation does not in any way affect such things as the Livingstone Medal — a commemorative medal struck in connection with Living-

stone and Victoria Falls.

"What is now considered illegal is anything which is an obvious souvenir, relic or memento of the UDI period," he said.

"This includes T-shirts with offensive slogans connected with the period, the sale or display of Rhodesian flags and, quite simply, any obvious souvenir. I do not know of any medal or coin this might affect.

"But, for instance, the wearing of a Rhodesian flag as a patch on a pair of jeans is illegal.

"Also illegal is wearing badges or emblems of certain units from that period such as the Selous Scouts, or to wear or display or sell anything advertising army operations like operation Tanager from that period."

CSO: 4700/427

## CHARTER PLANES HIT BY FUEL CRISIS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

SALISBURY'S air charter companies are struggling to continue operations in the face of a critical shortage of aviation fuel.

Techair, which operates from Charles Prince airport with five light aircraft and six pilots, expects to have to suspend operations soon.

There is no fuel in the pumps and operations are continuing with the fuel in the aircraft.

"That will run out soon and we are not hopeful of getting more supplies," said the manager, Mr John Plant.

"We have been living from hand to mouth for some time and it now looks as though the crunch has come. In response to inquiries we have been told that some recent deliveries have been below specification.

"When aviation fuel arrives in the country it is tested to ensure that it is of high quality. Suddenly some supplies were found to be sub-standard and unsuitable for use in light aircraft."

Mr Charles Paxton, the general manager of United Air Charters, which operates from

Salisbury airport, said the shortage was critical.

"All the companies in Salisbury have kept going with fuel in the aircraft tanks and supplies we have received from other centres, such as Bulawayo, Umtali and Victoria Falls.

"But even these are now down to the dregs. I have been told that some supplies have arrived but they are expected to last only a few days."

Mr Paxton said only light aircraft fuel was scarce and that Viscounts and jets used a different fuel which was not in short supply.

Mr Norman Groenewald, the chief pilot of Skyline, said the situation was very bad. "We have just had a small supply sent up from Bulawayo but if we get no more by tomorrow that is the end of our fuel."

A spokesman for the Shell Oil Company said he could not comment. "We only sell the fuel; we don't acquire it."

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium referred the query to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.



## TOURIST INDUSTRY PROBLEMS AIRED

## Air Industry Help

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

DESPITE rising tourist figures Zimbabwe's hotels are doing little more business than they were last year and want Air Zimbabwe to follow the lead of other African airlines and offer package holidays at reasonable rates.

The chairman of the hotel association, Mr Keith Boshi, said yesterday. "We read with great excitement the Government statistics each month but we never see all these extra tourists."

He believed many visitors from neighbouring countries such as Zambia were just day-trippers, or people who might sleep rough for one night in their cars on a shopping trip.

The figures for the first four months of this year showed figures for bed-nights sold by hotels and the number of visitors did not tally.

Almost 118 000 people visited Zimbabwe in the first four months of this year compared to 47 578 in the same period last year, according to the Central Statistical Office.

But hotel figures, produced by the Zimbabwe Tourist Board and published in Hotel and Cat-

tering, are different. The number of bed-nights sold rose from 249 855 to only 263 585, instead of the more than 500 000 that could reasonably have been expected.

An increased number of bed-nights available worsened the situation and the percentage of possible sales dropped from 42 percent to 39 percent.

Mr Boshi said the figures for the Victoria Falls could be taken as a barometer of Zimbabwe's tourist industry as this was the one part of the country that was likely to attract a large number of people in its own right.

Bed occupancy sank from 30 percent last year to 29 percent in the first four months of this year.

He appealed to Air Zimbabwe to put together a package tour. Kenya Airways managed to bring people out from Britain for 10 days in Kenya for around \$500, including half-board.

"I don't think Britain is the best place to offer tours, Germany would be a better bet and we should be going for the middle class man looking for a different holiday in the sun."

## Drop in South African Traffic

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 8

/Editorial: "Tourist Target"/

/Text/

WITH a big drop in the once "traditional" South African tourist traffic after the introduction recently of two-day visas, too many beds in Zimbabwe's major tourist spots remain empty and prospects for the foreseeable future look bleak.

Which is why a call made this week by the chairman of the hotel association, Mr Keith Boshi, for Air Zimbabwe to help promote tourism abroad must be taken seriously and followed up with a major tourism promotion campaign in Europe and the Americas, and elsewhere in Africa, backed by an equally big publicity thrust about the peace and stability that prevail in the country.

Zimbabwe perhaps ranks at the top in Africa in the provision of tourist infrastructure, yet it is hotels in the nerve-centres of tourism — Victoria Falls and Kariba — which are mainly in the doldrums but must still keep staff and services running.

The Zimbabwe Tourist Board and Air Zimbabwe, using direct air links between Salisbury and London and Frankfurt, must bring in package tours or in association with their SADCC counterparts promote circuit tours.

But only action, not rhetoric, will earn us the targeted \$60 million from tourism by the year 1986.

CSO: 4700/421

## TOURIST INDUSTRY STATISTICS QUESTIONED BY HOTELIERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 13

/Text/ Several experienced hoteliers in Zimbabwe have criticised the tourist statistics provided from Government sources recently.

They believe that the total figures for "visitors" reported in the Press and taken to reflect a supposed upsurge of tourists may often include businessmen, delegates and "shoppers" on brief visits from neighbouring countries who do not contribute to the tourist structure.

One spokesman said he had noticed that visitors to Salisbury from other local centres in Zimbabwe had signed a visitors book at the Publicity Bureau and were apparently counted as "tourists."

It is believed that hoteliers are to approach Tourist Board officials on the matter. They are "disturbed" at the method of counting tourists at present and will ask if a more factual method of counting genuine tourists can be established.

## Statistics Say Tourism Up

Migration statistics for May, the last month for which figures are available, show that the depressing trend in emigration is continuing, but there are a few bright notes.

Three professional and trade groups, physicians and surgeons, teachers and printers and related workers show a net gain for the month.

Six physicians and surgeons entered the country as immigrants and only one left. A total of 51 teachers, male and female, arrived in Zimbabwe and, for the first time in many months, a smaller number, 18, left the country. Five printers and related workers arrived and only one left.

## Skilled

But overall, the country continued to lose badly needed skills during the month with the largest groups of emigrants coming from the clerical and related worker, service worker, sales worker, mechanical engineering and administration and managerial workers categories.

A grand total of 161 clerical and related workers left Zimbabwe in May and only 32 came into the country. 53 service workers left, five arrived, 48 mechanical engineering workers emigrated and only 16 arrived. And 31 sales workers left and 17 came in. Administration and managerial workers suffered a net loss of 11 (41-30).

The trend in the loss of nursing staff continued with 18 leaving and only seven arriving, but the number of physical scientists and related workers remained constant, as did the number of draughtsmen.

A total of 26 engineers left the country in May and 21 arrived, and eight accountants chose to leave and seven to make Zimbabwe home for a net loss of one.

#### Others

Other professions and trades that showed a net loss include engineering technicians, a loss of two during May; aircraft mechanics, one; motor mechanics, 15; electricians and related workers, three; construction workers, seven; miners and quarrymen, six; agricultural and related workers, nine; and production supervisors and general foremen, 14.

#### Migration Statistics Depressing

The number of foreign tourists to Zimbabwe is continuing to increase and may exceed the 1980 figure by a significant margin, according to figures released recently by the Central Statistical Office.

The report, which gives the tourist figures for May 1981, indicates that 144 204 visitors entered the country in the first five months of this year compared with a total of 268 418 for all of last year.

#### Neighbours

The greatest numbers of tourists still come from our nearest neighbours; 36 430 South Africans and 34 751 Zambians between January and May. This compares with total of 74 244 and 62 733 respectively for all of 1980. In the time they stayed here last year the South Africans spent \$6 931 500 while the Zambians spent \$4 989 900. From January to May this year they spent \$3 561 800 and \$2 684 000.

Not surprisingly, the Botswanans were the third largest group. The total for the first five months of this year was 11 460, and they spent a combined sum of \$411 200. The number for 1980 was 20 238, and the amount spent by them for the year was \$822 600.

To May this year the number of tourists from the rest of Africa was 8 693, who together spent a total of \$1 270 800. This compares with 12 543 visitors throughout 1980. These brought a sum of \$3 960 200 to the country.

The number of North American tourists between January and May was 4 657, of which 3 526 were United States citizens. The Americans each remained here an average of three days less than their Canadian counterparts, but they spent more than four times as much; \$825 700 to the Canadian's \$179 400.

Of the 7 060 visitors from North America last year, over 5 500 were from the US, and they alone brought \$1 682 700 into the country.

Among Asians the Japanese are the most frequent visitors to Zimbabwe. Last year 1 207 toured the country and spent \$256 800; from January to May some 475 arrived here and brought in \$84 700.

#### Asia

The British and the Germans continue to make up the largest numbers of European tourists. To May this year 11 223 UK citizens came here to visit and between them spent a total of \$2 748 300. In 1980 there were 17 961 of these tourists who spent over \$3 863 000.

The number of Germans to arrive between January and May was 2 142 and they spent \$363 300. The 1980 figures were 3 966 tourists and \$593 000.

Interestingly, the British on average stayed 23 nights while the Germans remained only nine. Both are well below the 59 night average for the Danes.

4700/429

GOVERNMENT TO FLOAT NEW LOAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government is to float a new \$35 million, three-year loan at an interest rate of 7 percent, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, announces today.

In a statement the bank said the interest of 7 percent per annum would be against the issue of Local Registered Stock.

The purchase price would be \$100 percent with interest payable half-words illegible/ on March 21 and September 21.

The first payment would be made on March 21 1983. The stock would be redeemed at par on September 21 1984.

The purpose of the loan would be to assist in financing expenditure in connection with economic,

social and administrative services together with the repayment of maturing debts.

Subscription lists will be opened at 9 am on Monday September 21 and will be closed when the loan has been fully subscribed or at the latest by noon on the same day.

Holders of 5 percent Local Registered Stock 1981 (3/75) and 5 percent Local Registered Stock 1981 (1/76) which mature on September 11 and September 19 1981 respectively will be offered conversion rights into the new issue.

Holders who exercise their option to convert the whole or any part of their holdings will be granted preferential allotment over new applicants.

Applications, which must be for not less than \$100 nominal value of stock or a multiple thereof, should be addressed to the Reserve Bank in Salisbury.

CSO: 4700/427



# SIX 'PEOPLE'S MARKETS' PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

PLANS to set up five markets in the city centre and one just outside have been approved in principle by the Salisbury City Council, and reports that vendors have been harassed by youths are being investigated.

Councillor Solomon Tawengwa told the council last week that people purporting to be municipal policemen were "arresting" unlicensed vendors and turning them over to the Zimbabwe Republic Police.

He said the mayor, Councillor Tizira Gwata, had promised to set up people's markets for these vendors and urged the council to continue to turn a blind eye to their activities until such markets were built.

The director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, assured councillors that no one in his department was harassing the vendors but there were youths, not employ-

ed by the council, who acted as if they were municipal police. He would investigate.

Councillor Tawengwa said he would contact the police and see if tickets already issued could be cancelled.

The six new market areas, which would be set up should the necessary capital funds be available, would keep vendors off the streets and ensure hygienic conditions in the city centre where almost no facilities existed for them, councillors felt.

The six sites selected were: the corner of Speke

Avenue and Simola Street; the area to the north of Market Square; the corner of Moffat and Bank Streets; the corner of Charter Road and Rezende Street; the corner of Kenneth Kaunda Avenue and Julius Nyerere Way; and the corner of Harare Road North and Remembrance Drive.

An economic stall fee would be charged.

CSO: 4700/427

## NKALA DEFENDS GOVERNMENT BAN ON EMIGRANT EXPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday gave reasons behind a Government decision to prohibit the export of furniture by emigrants.

The minister told the House of Assembly that many emigrants were buying many new and expensive household effects to circumvent restrictions on the export of currency.

The goods affected by his directive are refrigerators, deep-freezers, stoves, washing machines, lounge suites, dining room suites and high-fidelity and stereophonic equipment.

"I believe it is wrong that the scarce foreign exchange resources of Zimbabwe should be used so that these people effectively get their money out of the country," he said.

Senator Nkala said the value of household effects exported by emigrants in the first year of independence was about \$47 million compared with \$35 million for the previous year which represents an increase of 32 percent.

In addition, the total value of household goods exported in the first four months of this year was \$18.8 million reflecting a staggering increase of 118.6 percent over the same period in 1980.

The minister also pointed out that there was a 56.7 percent increase in the number of emigrants in the first four months of 1981 compared with the same period last year.

"Effectively this means that in the first four months of 1980 the average value of goods exported by each person was \$3 261 and that for the same period this year had increased to \$4 165 — an increase of 28 percent.

"We cannot go on using scarce foreign exchange to provide goods that are going to be exported by emigrants. Our first concern must be for those who stay and who have to put up with shortages in many areas."

The minister faced a barrage of questions from Republican Front members, some of whom felt the Government was taking punitive measures against emigrants.

Mr Chris Andersen (RF, Mount Pleasant) was assured by the minister that the prohibition did not affect those whose applications were already being processed at the time it was announced.

He reiterated an earlier assurance that those in possession of imported furniture should submit specific applications through their banks for "sympathetic exchange control consideration".

This also applied to imported antique furniture if satisfactory documentary evidence was produced that it was imported into this country.

Senator Nkala said the foreign exchange content in furniture could be as high as 50 percent, adding that even if there was little of it, shortages should not be created by not imposing restrictions on its export.

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Hartley-Gatooma) asked whether the rapid increase in emigration did not indicate a "severe decline in the economic future of this country" as a result of Senator Nkala's economic policies.

The minister replied: "I have absolutely no obligation to birds of flight. They are always there running to greener pastures.

"If they can go away without anything, let them do it. The South African government will provide for them. They are racists who do not want to see black people and a black government.

"The black man will always be here. They will also find him in South Africa and run away."

Senator Nkala said the Government had done nothing to drive the emigrants away and that he had no sympathy for those who tried to infringe exchange control regulations.

## DELIVERY OF SIXTY NEW LOCOMOTIVES SCHEDULED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S severely underpowered railway system will get 60 more locomotives early next year, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in the Assembly yesterday.

There was no need for the Government to go "cap in hand" to the South African government for help in easing Zimbabwe's transport problems, he added.

Answering a motion on the country's "deteriorating" transport situation, Mr Chinamano said 25 diesel electric locomotives on order from America were due to be delivered in mid-January.

Arrangements were also being made to order another 35 for delivery early next year.

In the meantime the National Railways had already hired nine diesel electric units from Mozambique and another four from Zambia.

Another 22 locomotives were being overhauled and the first would be ready this month, but only by April or May next year would they all be in operation.

He said the country's transport situation stemmed from the lack of locomotives and the shortage of manpower to overhaul and repair others.

The minister produced figures to show that the railways — with fewer locomotives — was now carrying 10 percent more traffic than it was in 1976.

Up to the end of June that year, 13 million tonnes of rail traffic was moved in this country and Botswana, with 204 steam and diesel locomotives available and in working order every day.

Today, he said, "actual movement by the railways is running at a rate of 14.5 million tonnes a year and this performance is being achieved with a daily availability, in working order of 180 steam and diesel locomotives."

Estimates of the demand on the railways was about 16 million tonnes a year, and to handle the excess, something had had to be done.

On the shortage of artisans he said the first 25 short term contract workers from India and Pakistan were due to arrive on Tuesday.

All recruits would have familiarised themselves with the locos within four months, Mr Chinamano said.

Earlier, RF members said artisans recruited from Britain left after working here only for a matter of weeks.

Mr Chinamano said he had raised this matter with the railways last week, and they were "fully aware of the need to look after the new employees", he said.

The minister added that "It is essential that these artisans are recruited at the best possible price".

If their conditions differed from those of local workers, he said, "I would hope that the local workers will be far-sighted enough to accept the position, knowing that the

action being taken is vital for the interests of Zimbabwe".

Answering pleas for a transport policy covering all facets of the industry, Mr Chinamano said steps were being taken to commission consultants to review all policies in the transport industry covering road, rail and air.

This however, would take time to complete and the government's priority now was to handle the traffic that was offered.

Republican Front members asked the Government to swallow its political pride and deal with the South African government when it needed to solve its problems, as did the governments of Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Zaire.

Mr Chinamano said the government's policy on South Africa was that although diplomatic ties had been severed, economic ties and trading links remained.

"It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept this position and recognise that their long-term interests, as well as ours, will best be served by co-operating with us in the field of transport to the maximum extent possible," the minister said.

However, he said, officials of the Ministry of Transport and the National Railways of Zimbabwe had "the necessary authority to contact and work in close co-operation with

South Africa at both railway and official level, and South Africa knows precisely what we need.

"There is therefore no need for any approach to be made to South Africa on our bended knees," Mr Chinamano said.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) suggested that the Government ask the South African Railways for locomotives to allow the country to pull out of its difficult situation now.

The Botswana Government, he said, "have a bit more sense" and wanted to see their economy prosper. "What is wrong with us?" Mr Irvine asked.

During the debate, Mr Irvine came [words illegible] from Dr Naomi [name illegible] the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, who accused him of being a South African "promoter."

He told her he was not an advocate for the South African government and expostulated strongly when it was suggested he had a South African passport.

He also told the House that "nasty slogans" like

"racist pigs" chalked on the side of railway wagons bound for South Africa would not have the right sort of psychological effect on any South African railway worker who was unloading or loading Zimbabwean wagons.—Ziana.

## COTTON PRICES WILL LEAD TO SHORTAGES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ Zimbabwe's cotton hectareage is decreasing alarmingly and may have dropped as much as 45% since the 1976 season, said an economist with the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association. While exports, which last year earned \$60 million, should not be affected over the next twelve months, the CCGA has predicted a shortage in vegetable oils for the coming year.

Although costs have risen in the last year, the price for cotton, which is not a subsidised crop, has remained at 40 cents a kilogram, which compares unfavorably with the \$120 a tonne given for maize.

## Export

There is no problem, said the economist, with the export market, which accounts for 70% of the lint produced. Thanks to the high quality of the Zimbabwe crop and sophisticated marketing methods, prices are consistently in excess of world market value.

The problem is in the local market and the CCGA has obtained the support of the Minister of Agriculture in trying to set realistic prices with the local buyers. The CCGA does not want a subsidy, the economist said, but the right to trade on a free basis and to be allowed to sell at best advantage.

To protect local mills during the sanctions years, regulations were introduced which obliged the Cotton Marketing Board to satisfy local requirements before export and to hold supplies for these mills. The local market pays the export price less the costs of shipping and handling. The steady rise in these costs has increased the deductions to the mills while decreasing the grower's profit margins. Calling the regulations archaic, the economist said he could discern no real reason for them to be still in effect.

He also pointed out the poor price for cotton seed, which provides 50% of all seed used for vegetable oils, margarine and stock feed cakes. For bagged seed the price is \$100 a tonne, (also the same as last year) but this includes the price of the bags, which reduces the price to the grower to \$35 a tonne.

## Seed

Over the last year both handling costs and bag costs have increased by \$30 a tonne. Since the CMB is not allowed to pass this increase along by means of mark-up, this means that the price to the grower has dropped by \$30 a tonne.

Interestingly, the CCGA has learned that the expressors (those who manufacture oil from seed) were prepared this year to purchase seed outside the country for \$160 a tonne.

## Expressors

Currently, the expressors are allocated differing percentages of the total available seed based on the past performance. The CCGA wants an end to this system and the seed crop put out to tender. Competition, it maintains, would realign prices at a more acceptable level of around \$170 a tonne.

Both the sale of lint on a free basis to the local market and an open tender for seed would mean an overall increase to the grower of 5,75 cents a kg. The CCGA considers that this would rectify the current crisis and that the increase could be absorbed easily by mills and oil manufacturers. The free trade in lint, for example, would add only 6,6 cents to the price of a \$13,75 shirt, an increase of 0,48%.

The CCGA economist also noted the effect pricing is having on the peasant sector which grows about 25% of the total crop. Last year, he said, the involvement of peasants increased by 180%, but these growers have become disenchanted and will drop cotton in favour of maize and groundnuts.

CSO: 4700/429



## BRIEFS

PF SACKS DEFECTOR--Mr Godfrey Manyararah, who was yesterday reported as having resigned from the Patriotic Front's central province executive, had been sacked from the party, a PF spokesman has said. Mr Madzingwa Dengezi, the party's publicity secretary for the province, said in a statement yesterday he wanted to correct the "misleading" impression that might have been created by Mr Manyararah's alleged resignation. Mr Manyararah had been fired from the PF by the central province executive on August 16. Announcing his "resignation," Mr Manyararah urged all politicians to abandon their parties and join ZANU (PF) as it was a popular party that deserved the support of all peace-loving Zimbabweans. However, Mr Dengezi asked: "Why has it taken him 18 months to realise that ZANU (PF) has the popular support?" /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 9/

EARL SELLS RANCH--London--An absentee landlord struck a blow this week against absentee landlords in Zimbabwe. The 80-year-old Earl of Verulam said here that he was selling his 52 000 acre cattle ranch and tobacco plantation, Forrester Estates, near Umvukwes, because it was "better owned by Zimbabweans than absentees." The land was bought by his grandfather, the fifth Earl, in 1927. He had never really settled in the country, neither had his father nor himself. "I shall be visiting Zimbabwe again towards the end of the year, but I have never really lived there," Lord Verulam said. Lord Verulam added that because of exchange control regulations he could not repatriate the proceeds of the sale of the family estate in Zimbabwe. It had compelled him to "reshuffle my pack within the country. It will be the end of quite an era but the money, from the sale will be reinvested in Zimbabwe." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 3/

COUNCIL PLAN OPPOSED--Chikangwe residents in Karoi have protested a move to incorporate the town body into the rural council in the area, reports the Zimbabwe Information Service. More than 900 residents elected an eight-member committee on Sunday to discuss the future of the township with the Karoi rural council. The chairman of the committee, Mr Leon Munyaradzi, said a petition protesting the intended move would be lodged with the ministry of local government and housing. "The meeting showed strongly that we are against the present structure and the administration of our township. The council has only four black councillors, elected during the colonial era, who do not represent the wishes of the people," Mr Munyaradzi charged. The council was doing nothing to improve the lives of residents and the township also had the "worst housing in the country." "We have an unfair situation here. Former white areas have four members on the council while we have only four councillors," Mr Munyaradzi said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 3/

DEMOBILIZATION PAY--Bulawayo--The head of the Demobilisation Directorate, Mr John Shoniwa, stressed yesterday that only former combatants serving with the national army or in assembly points are eligible for demobilisation pay. He was speaking as hundreds of former ZIPRA members prepared to leave Bulawayo to register for the demobilisation and claim their \$185 a month. ZAPU officials said all ex-combatants were entitled to receive the demobilisation payment--\$185 a month for two years--regardless of whether they were employed in civilian jobs. Mr Shoniwa denied this. He said all former fighters in civilian jobs could register for the demobilisation fund but that if they wanted the two-year pay-out they would have to rejoin the army, be integrated and then be demobbed. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 4/

ZCTU SUPPORTS SA UNIONISTS--The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has pledged moral and material support for trade unions in South Africa. A statement said: "We of the ZCTU cannot sit idly by and witness acts of systematic and brutal treatment of our people with our hands folded." It added that over 150 trade unionists in South Africa had been arrested, detained and deported to the Bantustans in the past few months. "Any attempt to express their grievances openly is dealt with severely, and the network of secret police and informers makes it difficult for open discussion with employers and fellow workers." The statement referred to the treatment of migrant workers in South Africa and said: "There is no doubt at all that the recent decision to deport Zimbabwean migrant workers is a prelude to what is coming." It said that in the face of new legislation against trade union movements, the stand taken by leaders of trade unions who met recently in Cape Town "can only be praiseworthy." The statement urged all Zimbabwean workers to give every possible support to trade unionists in South Africa and added: "The victory of the South African people over apartheid is the victory of African people over apartheid." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 81 p 3/

BOOST FOR SUGAR--The Zimbabwe and Swaziland sugar industries are to finance jointly a \$1.4 million improvement project for a bulk sugar terminal in Maputo, the Zimbabwe Sugar Association said yesterday. The association's general manager, Mr Geoffrey Thomas, said the move followed a breakdown at the terminal earlier this year which resulted in the blocking of export shipments from Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Sources said Zimbabwean sugar earned \$63 million in foreign exchange last year and a record production of 370 000 tonnes is forecast for 1981.--Ziana-Reuter /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

MALIANGA'S APPOINTMENT--The constitutional validity of Mr Moton Malianga's appointment as deputy minister is in doubt because of a provision in the Constitution which requires all ministers to be members of the House of Assembly or Senate. Mr Malianga was appointed Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development in February and in terms of the Constitution should be a member of one of the two Houses. While two legal sources differed yesterday on their interpretation of the Constitution, both maintained that Mr Malianga should be a member of the Senate or Lower House. One source said the Constitution provided for the appointment of a minister who is not in parliament for four months after which he has to be a member of the legislature. The other maintained that no minister could legitimately hold office for any length of time without being a parliamentarian. The Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Constitution permitted the appointment of

ministers not in Parliament for four months but it is not certain whether the present one drawn up at Lancaster House provides for this. Mr Malianga was reluctant to clarify his own position yesterday. He simply said: "My authority derives from the Prime Minister." He would not say whether he was receiving his salary from Treasury. He said this question and others posed to him should be referred to Mr Mugabe. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

COAL SALES--Wankie coal sales in August totalled 151 641 tonnes. Coke sales were 13 476 tonnes and breeze sales 74 tonnes. The number of working days in the month was 24.--Ziana /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 5/

GOVERNMENT'S INVESTMENT COMMITTEE--The Government has quietly gone ahead with its plans to establish its Foreign Investment Committee to consider external equity participation in locally registered companies. No official announcement has been made on its formation, but it has been in operation for about six weeks. The committee comprises the secretaries of four ministries--Mr Brian Walters (finance), Mr Tom Mswaka (economic planning and development), Mr Christopher Ushewokunze (mines), Dr Mufaro Hove (industry and energy development) and Mr T.B. "Jumbo" Pike, general manager, exchange control, from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. It is known that there is a backlog of applications to be considered, but the Ministry of Finance would not divulge how many there are, nor whether any had been rejected or approved. "The committee of officials puts its recommendations to ministers whose decision is final," said a spokesman. The FIC has no formal powers at the moment, but regulations are to be promulgated in due course, she added. /Text/ /Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SAVINGS--Considerable savings of foreign exchange have resulted from the local manufacture of battery casings by Joseph Lucas CA (Pvt.) Ltd. The company began production four months ago, and has already returned \$30 000 in foreign currency allocation to the Reserve Bank. Managing director Mr Bob Reeves said that up to \$250 000 a year is spent by the industry on imported materials. Mr Reeves said that until 1974 they used a mixture of asbestos and pitch to manufacture casings, but the asbestos was declared a health hazard. "Modern technology now uses 80 percent coal dust and we had the raw material and the plant but not the expertise," said Mr Reeves. But last year the company hired two technicians from overseas who had the "magic formula." In conjunction with National Tyre Services Ltd, sheets of casing material are processed and current production is 30 000 boxes a year. The firm produces 32 types of battery for a wide range of vehicles, and the name of major buyers is printed on the battery to help prevent theft. Mr Reeves added that the firm hopes to provide casings for the entire local market as well as export to neighbouring countries. The company is about to launch the Polaris reduced maintenance battery for family cars, and is receiving considerable demand for batteries for electric-powered vehicles. /Text/ /Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

SEMINAR ON TECHNOLOGY--The first high technology seminar offered by the University of Zimbabwe's Department of Electrical Engineering, in association with the Computer Society of Zimbabwe, will be held at the university on Saturday. The topics of the papers to be presented were selected to meet the immediate technological demands of Zimbabwe's computer engineering staff. "By providing a seminar



and forum for discussions it is hoped that the level of expertise of our engineers will be enhanced, with the university taking the lead in the theoretical aspects of computer design," said Mr Wally Green of the Faculty of Engineering. It is hoped that future seminars will cover other aspects of advanced technology. /Text/  
/Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

KENYAN TRADE MISSION--A 14-man trade delegation from Kenya arrived in Salisbury yesterday for the second phase of a promotion programme sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The significance of the visit is underlined by the fact that Mr B.D. Jayal, director of the secretariat's export market development division, is accompanying the delegation headed by Mr M.L. Garg and Mr M. Githiji of the Kenya External Trade Authority. The mission's visit is the culmination of a three-month consultancy programme undertaken by a Salisbury firm, Industrial & Commercial Promotions (Pvt.) Ltd. ICP's managing director, Mr J.C. Theo, said that a detailed report had been submitted of its investigations into the potential of two-way trade between Zimbabwe and Kenya. "At the start of the programme it was anticipated that there would be few areas of potential trade. "However, as the programme progressed we became very optimistic about the potential for Zimbabwean and Kenyan goods in their respective markets," said Mr Theo. "We are pleased to report that over 20 different product categories have already been identified where reciprocal trade could be forthcoming, and it is hoped that the delegation visiting Zimbabwe at the moment will conclude some good deals." While in Zimbabwe the delegation will be briefed by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries and the Zimbabwe Promotion Council. /Text/ /Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 1/

GEC-NRZ CONTRACT--An £8,5 million contract has been won by GEC Telecommunications Limited of England to supply a 300 km communications system for the National Railways of Zimbabwe. The system, which will run from Salisbury to Dabuka, is part of a railway electrification project being carried out by a group of British companies. GEC Telecommunications will coordinate the design, supply and installation of the communications scheme which will include telecommunications cables, mobile radio equipment, communications recording equipment and an eight-hop two GHz microwave radio system which with small capacity carrier-on-cable links will interconnect some 40 stations and sidings into the system. The cable system will be specially screened in order to reduce to an acceptable level any interfering noise voltages and danger voltages induced by the overhead railway electrification wires. The mobile radio equipment will operate in the 450MHz UHF band and provide communication between the control centre at Dabuka and trains at all points between Salisbury and Dabuka. Communication will also be provided with road and rail maintenance vehicles and with maintenance personnel along the track. Message recording equipment will enable conversations with the control centre to be continuously recorded. The microwave-radio equipment will incorporate standby facilities to protect vital traffic carried by the system which will have an ultimate capacity of 300 speech circuits. The small capacity links will each cater for 12 speech circuits transmitted over trackside cables. In addition to speech, the system will carry data, telegraph, mobile radio control, centralised traffic control and telecontrol (centralised power control) circuits. /Text/  
/Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Aug 81 p 3/

BATTERY PRODUCTION--Chloride Zimbabwe are manufacturing the largest batteries mad in the country. The mammoth 1 800 HG battery used to power Clark forklift trucks at Turnhalls weigh the equivalent of a fully-laden Peugeot 504 and deliver 1 071 amp hours (a normal car battery delivers 50). The Chloride batteries can supply power for a full eight-hour shift on a non-continuous basis and take eight hours to recharge. /Text/ /Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Aug 81 p 5/

EMIGRATION FIGURES--A grand total of 8 805 people officially emigrated from Zimbabwe between January and May this year, an increase of 3 025 people over the same period in 1980. However, a total immigration was also up during this period. A total of 3 472 people immigrated to Zimbabwe, up from 2 049 the previous year. Of the emigrants, the vast majority, 5 995, went to South Africa, followed by Britain, 704, Kenya, 636, and Australia, 397. Most of the immigrants came from Britain, 1 025, followed by returning Zimbabweans, 907, Zambia, 375, and South Africa, 352. Among the immigrants to Zimbabwe, 2 168 were classified as new, 1 180 as returning, and there were 130 temporary residents. /Text/ /Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Aug 81 p 11/

PF OFFICIAL QUITs--The Patriotic Front vice-secretary for Central Province, Mr Godfrey Manyararah, has resigned from the party to join ZANU (PF). In a statement yesterday, he appealed to other politicians to abandon their parties and join ZANU (PF) led by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. Mr Manyararah said ZANU (PF) was a popular party that every peace-loving Zimbabwean should join and support. "We should now unite and work for one goal which creates peace and unity." Mr Manyararah has been a politician since 1957, during the days of the African National Congress. He said people should now forget the past and join the party that was working for the people in the spirit of reconciliation. "I am appealing to all parties to merge and join one organisation which won the elections," Mr Manyararah said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1/

MUGABE'S TOUR--Tomorrow the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, resumes his country-wide "meet the people" tour during which he will be accompanied by cabinet ministers and other Government and party leaders. Announcing this last night, a Government spokesman said the Prime Minister would visit various areas in the Midlands. Mr Mugabe will address two rallies in the Charter district tomorrow and will speak at two more rallies in the Chilimanzi and Belingwe districts on Thursday, the spokesman said. After addressing two rallies in the Gokwe district on Friday, Mr Mugabe will meet civic leaders and party officials from Gwelo, Que Que, Selukwe and Torwood in Gwelo. On Saturday, Mr Mugabe is due to tour the ZISCO works in Que Que before meeting the company management and workers. Later the same day, he will address a rally in Que Que before leaving for Salisbury. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1/

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT--The Non-Aligned Movement has moved from strength to strength on the platform of right and morality rather than might and domination in international relations, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mubengegwi, said last night. Addressing a reception in Salisbury to mark the 20th Anniversary of the founding of the movement, he said that by championing the genuine aspirations of people everywhere, the movement had acquired moral authority which could not be ignored. The movement had also made significant contributions to the maintenance of peace and the promotion of independence for the past 20 years. On the future of the movement, the deputy minister said the priority was to maintain unity among member states. The question of redistribution of wealth would continue to dominate the international scene. "There can be no moral justification for 25 percent of humanity to control 80 percent of the world income, leaving the remainder to 75 percent of humanity. "It is this

basic contradiction that the movement should address itself to in the eighties." It was also "morally indefensible for human resources to be ploughed into the weapons of human destruction, when 35 percent of mankind has no medical facilities, 25 percent is grossly undernourished, 20 percent is completely illiterate and 20 percent is without decent housing." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 81 p 1/

MAPUTO ORDERS POTATOES--Bulawayo--Zimbabwe is growing a special seed potato crop to meet an export order from Mozambique, said the manager of the country's sole supplier of certified seed. The order--for delivery in April, May and June next year--would not affect seed supplies to Zimbabwean growers, said Mr J.W. Gurr of the Seed Potato Co-op in Salisbury. Shortages of seed for sowing at home were due to the reluctance by Mashonaland seedsmen to risk growing frost prone crops during the Zimbabwean winter, he added. Mr Gurr said in addition to releasing the bulk of seeds for home growers in September/October, they would soon introduce two new certifiable varieties developed in Inyanga. Amethyst and Emerald--the new types--are said to be more resistant to late potato blight and are both long-term growers. In fact they are the first domestically-produced commercial hybrid seeds to be introduced in the country for some time. The last was marketed about three years ago. The new seeds will have been tested for more than six years before release. Mozambique has ordered 110 000 pockets of seed at 20 kg each but, until Zimbabwe growers are geared up to meet the new demand, will get only 40 000 pockets. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 81 p 7/

STRIKE DISPUTE--Striking staff in the Marandellas municipal liquor undertaking returned to work late yesterday afternoon but will consider further action if the sacking of a colleague is not satisfactorily explained or reversed. The vice-chairman of the workers' committee for the liquor undertaking, Mr Alfred Madamombe, said the barmen, their assistants, municipal police, supervisors and waitresses went on strike yesterday morning over the summary dismissal of a barman on Friday. "The industrial relations people came down and we discussed the problem with them," he said yesterday. "We want our fellow man reinstated. They told us they were having a meeting with the town councillors and would come back to us." The sacked man, a supervisor at Chikomo Tavern in Mombotombo, was given his pay in lieu of notice on Friday. A letter from the council read: "The council is very dissatisfied with the manner in which you have discharged your duties and has no alternative but to terminate your services with immediate effect." The Town Clerk, Mr Roy Hamer, declined to comment. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 81 p 5/

CSO: 4700/421

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17 Sept 1981